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Merry Christmas
Happy New Year

REMOTE STORAGE

**THE
JOURNAL**

OUR  LABEL

VOLUME XV.

NUMBER 12

DECEMBER, 1906

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY

**THE METAL POLISHERS
BUFFERS • PLATERS
BRASS MOLDERS AND
BRASS AND SILVER WORKERS
INTERNATIONAL UNION
OF NORTH AMERICA**

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You are requested not to purchase the goods of these manufacturers,
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Fraternally and sincerely yours,

A. B. GROUT, International President.

CHAS. R. ATHERTON, General Secretary.

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THE JOURNAL

Official Organ of the M. P., B., P., B. M., and B. and S. W. U. of N. A.

Vol. XV., No. 12. CINCINNATI, O., December, 1906.

TERMS { 50 cents a year.
Single copies 5c.

OFFICERS OF DISTRICT COUNCIL NO. 3.



Top Row (reading from left to right)—John J. O'Brien, Local 25; John J. Murphy, Local 126; Albert Rosenthal, Local 52; Michael Quinn, Local 52; M. J. O'Brien, Local 169.
Bottom Row—James J. Kennedy, Local 35; Sec.-Treas. E. P. Coyle, Pres. John J. Connolly, Organizer Joseph L. Merchant; John W. Clifford, Local 73.

Report of International Canvassing Board

Cincinnati, Ohio, November 15, 1906

Official report of the International Canvassing Board appointed to count the referendum votes of the special election held October 17th, for the \$1.00 quarterly assessment for the organizing and defense fund.

To all Locals:

GREETING:—We, the undersigned, being duly elected by our respective Locals to count the referendum vote cast for the organizing and defense fund, herewith submit the following as a correct report of our canvass:

There being a number of sample ballots marked that we did not count; and also 24 irregular ballots marked in favor and opposed we could not count; Local No. 195 returned all their ballots not marked. We therefore find that the Organizing and Defense Fund lost by a majority of 1,218.

Opposed to fund.....	3,001
In favor of fund.....	1,783
<hr/>	
Lost by.....	1,218

Respectfully submitted on this 15th day of November, A. D. 1906.

MARTIN HERRON,
Chairman, Local No. 68.
ADOLPH HARTMAN,
Committee Local No. 43.
GEO. P. DIEHL,
Secretary Local No. 48.

The vote in detail is given on opposite page.

THE VOTE.

LOCAL NO.	IN FAVOR.	OPPOSED.	IRREGULAR	LOCAL NO.	IN FAVOR.	OPPOSED.	IRREGULAR.
1	115	332	4	129	21	4	.....
2	105	8	.....	132	14	5	.....
3	82	10	.....	137	5	.....	.....
4	32	1	.....	138	17	5	.....
5	5	41	.....	139	7	8	.....
6	109	75	6	140	10	5	.....
7	37	4	.....	151	10	29	.....
8	2	100	.....	154	22	3	.....
9	131	230	6	155	9	21	.....
12	7	187	.....	156	3	17	.....
13	85	96	.....	160	.....	32	.....
15	3	36	.....	166	24	.....	.....
17	.....	46	1	169	4	8	.....
18	.....	37	.....	171	19	9	.....
19	13	37	1	175	10	32	.....
20	1	62	.....	176	.....	17	.....
21	31	10	.....	177	12	4	.....
26	.....	13	.....	179	23	3	.....
27	15	3	.....	182	2	7	.....
29	5	15	.....	187	4	10	.....
30	8	8	.....	189	2	50	.....
32	18	13	.....	193	.....	67	.....
37	6	19	.....	202	.....	7	.....
41	1	12	.....	207	.....	14	.....
42	28	13	.....	209	14	4	.....
43	12	37	.....	234	7	9	.....
44	10	193	.....	245	.....	55	.....
45	150	42	.....	246	.....	12	.....
47	12	30	4	252	11	1	.....
48	8	2	.....	255	24	13	.....
49	34	1	.....	268	9	3	.....
53	11	1	.....	272	11	3	.....
65	.....	66	.....	277	4	16	.....
66	6	16	.....	280	6	70	1
68	46	42	.....	282	65	72	.....
69	11	8	.....	286	2	9	.....
73	11	.....	.....	292	3	36	.....
80	9	.....	.....	296	1	51	.....
84	9	3	.....	297	2	7	.....
90	7	31	.....	317	34	.....	.....
95	7	116	.....	320	7	43	.....
97	4	13	.....	322	17	13	.....
98	4	33	.....	324	4	9	.....
99	11	40	1	325	10	.....	.....
102	7	7	.....	328	1	18	.....
103	20	1	.....	329	9	1	.....
113	15	20	.....	330	6	10	.....
114	12	5	.....	332	5	21	.....
118	12	23	.....	333	18	5	.....
124	11	11	.....	334	8	.....	.....
125	2	12	.....			
126	7	2	.....			
Total....				1783	3001	24	

Total number votes cast 4,808

Opposed 3,001

In favor 1,783

Lost by 1,218

MARTIN HERRON, Chairman No. 68.

GEO. P. DIEHL, Sec'y No. 48.

ADOLPH HARTMAN, No. 43.

COMMITTEE.

Report of International President

From September 20 to November 20, 1906.

The latter part of September I was in the office most of the time, arranging affairs so that I could be absent for an extended tour. On September 25th, in compliance with a request from Newark, N. J., I started for that city. There is trouble on in the New York Metallic Bedstead Co., located in Jersey City. The polishers and buffers were the only members of our organization affected at that time. There was some likelihood of it being necessary to call out the bed makers and assemblers, who are all members of our organization. But the day after I arrived the situation changed completely. The pickets induced non-union men who were filling their places to quit, and again had the plant completely tied up. While there I paid a visit to Local 280 of Newark, N. J. That was on the night of the 27th. On the 29th I left for the office, remaining there until October 2nd, when I left for Middletown, O. We have a small but progressive local in No. 48. The town is thoroughly unionized in our branch of trades. There is not a single non-union man in town. On October 3rd I was with Local 5 of Dayton, O. Here is a local which has had its share of ups and downs. They have been at a standstill for a long time. But now they are growing quite rapidly. They have doubled their membership in the past few months and they are still growing. Let us hope that in the near future Local 5 will be the very important factor in the trade union movement they were some time ago.

On October 4th I was with Local 4 of Piqua, O. Meeting was well attended. A general discussion was entered into by which I hope a better understanding of the trade union movement was gleaned by us all. On the fifth was with Local 102, Springfield, O. They are doing fairly well there, considering the difficulties they have had to overcome. On the sixth was in Newark, O., to attend a meeting of Local 166. The conditions prevailing in the Wehrle Stove Co. plant are not satisfactory and unless a change occurs for the better in

the near future we will be compelled to take action. On the seventh left for New Kensington, Pa., in response to a telegram. Officers of the local were discriminated against. The company declared it was not their intention to do so. The question was settled so that those who desired could return to work. In the future there will be a division of the work in the slack season. On account of this I was unable to keep previous engagements made in Columbus, O., and Kokomo, Ind. On the tenth attended a meeting of Local 171, Indianapolis, Ind. It was well attended and shows that our brothers in that city are awake to the fact that if they want better conditions they must do some work. The 11th was with Local 69, Toledo, O. They are doing fairly well, considering what they must contend with. From the 13th to 15th was in Detroit, Mich., on official business. On the 16th was in Dowagiac, Mich. We have no local in this town; the prospects of organizing the men are not very encouraging. There are about forty polishers and buffers working in the Round Oak Stove Co. The wages range from \$1.50 to \$2.50 per day. The day is as long as the firm sees fit to run the machinery. It run until 9 p. m. the day I was there. With the threat hanging over their heads to the effect that they will be discharged if they join an organization, these men submit to any kind of conditions the firm desires to impose on them. Let us hope though, that there is still some manhood left in them and that some day they will assert their right to organize for their own protection. October 17th I attended an open meeting in Grand Rapids, Mich. There were about 300 persons present, ladies and gentlemen. They had a fine program for the evening. Among the speakers were representatives from the Central Trades Council, State Federation of Labor, the Women's Label League, and the Church and Mayor of the city. A number of applications were secured. If there were none secured, the educational features of the meeting

to the members and the public would more than repay Local 7 for the work done. On the 18th was in Kalamazoo, Mich. The members of Local 267 don't take the proper interest in their own affairs to make their meetings interesting. October 19, 20, 21 and 22 was in Elkhart, Ind. There I met Organizer Meyers, of Districts 10 and 11. A local was instituted and by this time they have about 250 paid-up-to-date members. The 22nd I was in South Bend, Ind., where Local 330 is located. This is a promising local. They have been successful in bettering their conditions considerably in the short time they have been organized. On October 23rd I attended a meeting of Local 114 of Aurora, Ill. October 24th, with Local 179, Woodstock, Ill.; October 25th, Local 175, Kensington, Ill. The latter place evidently heeded the advice of the executive council of the American Federation of Labor in regard to using their political powers for their own good, and had a representative of the Socialist party address them on the questions of the hour. The 26th attended the meeting of Local 140, Waukegan, Ill.; the local is regaining their old time strength. On account of illness I was compelled to wire the following locals that I was unable to attend their meetings as per notification: Local 268, Lockport, Ill.; Local 49, Rock Island, Ill.; Local 327, Lyons, Ia. On November 1st attended a special meeting of Local 286, Lockport, Ill.; an account of my business there will be found elsewhere in the JOURNAL. The 2nd, 3rd and 4th I was in Elkhart, Ind., to close a deal to grant the use of the union label to one of the largest musical instrument manufacturers in this country. From November 5th until November 8th I was in Milwaukee, Wis. The conditions in this city as a whole are far from what they should be. They have some very willing workers and I believe that with plans they adopted at their meeting on November 8th they will soon be in a position to better them. The 9th I was in Chicago on business affecting Local 166, leaving that night for Menominee, Mich., where Local 277 is located. There is only one shop in this town, where our members work. All those who are eligible are members of the local. From Menominee I started for the American Federation of Labor

convention, where this report is written. The convention lasts two weeks. A condensed report of the important business transacted will be made in the next issue of the JOURNAL. On November 13th I attended Local 116 in an open meeting. This local is initiating a few men almost every meeting now, and they expect to have both St. Paul and Minneapolis thoroughly organized in the near future. They have had them thoroughly organized before, but after securing an eight-hour work day and improved conditions some imagined there was no further use of paying dues. They realize their mistake now and are trying to make amends.

A. B. GROUT.

ST. LOUIS STRIKERS FIRM.

Chas. R. Atherton, Editor Journal:

Dear Sir and Brother -- Twelve weeks have passed and the strike at the Buck's Stove & Range Co. still continues. The firm has been trying to fill the places of the polishers, buffers and platers who went on strike, but up till this date have been unable to secure the required number of men to get out the work, and are having some of their work done at the Wrought Iron Range Co.; this firm has been unfair for the past six years. Since the strike was inaugurated (Aug. 27th, 1906) we have had but two desertions from the ranks of the strikers, and it was suspected at that time that these were on strike for no reason other than to gather information for Mr. Van Cleave. The names of the two "snakes" are Fred Eggert and Thomas Gorman; Eggert has been a member of Local 13 for about a year, and during that time he has reported the proceedings of each meeting to Mr. Van Cleave, president of the Buck's Stove & Range Co. He was given the position with the understanding that he would report after each meeting, so we are informed. Gorman was a suspended member when the strike occurred, and he was reinstated from the money paid out of the treasury of Local 13, and placed on the local strike list. No reasons can be advanced by either of them for going back to "scab," as their strike pay was paid each week, and knowing their reputation, they were shown more favors than any of the other strikers. The first arrest resulted in victory for

Local 13 over the Buck's Stove & Range Co., backed up by the Citizens' Alliance. Aaron DeJean, one of Buck's "scabs," claimed that he was assaulted by the striking polishers, and four of our members were arrested and Bro. Chas. Shaffer identified by DeJean as the guilty party. When the day set for the trial arrived, the Citizens' Alliance had their attorneys, stenographers and their witnesses (the police) on hand. After hearing the evidence, evidence that had been rehearsed by the prosecution, the judge rendered his decision in favor of the defendant. DeJean, as we know him, hails from Cleveland, Ohio, where he scabbed on the Street Railway-men's Union, and possibly others, as his looks will convince any one that he is a "scab" by nature. The Boycott Committee of Local 13 is doing everything in their power to show Mr. Van Cleave that he will have to treat organized labor "fair," or suffer the consequences. We are receiving encouraging news from all sections of the country; letters are received each day informing us that such and such a customer has decided that they would have no further dealings with the Buck's Stove & Range Co. until they would settle with our union. Mr. Van Cleave, through his agents, is trying to tell the public that there is no strike at the Buck's Stove & Range Co., that the few men that went on strike have returned and all trouble is at an end, when in fact none but the two above mentioned "snakes" have returned to work. All that is necessary to convince Mr. Van Cleave that the trouble is not at an end, is for the members to continue in the future the same as they have done in the past, to knock his goods, and force him to make a settlement with the Metal Polishers' Union.

Thanking the members of our International Union for the support rendered in the past, and hoping that they will continue same in the future, I am,

Fraternally yours,

ED. LEBERMAN,

Vice President Dist. No. 12.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y.

Chas. R. Atherton, Editor Journal:

Please permit me a small space in your next issue, it being the last for 1906, and as the year closes we can look back over the work that has been done

and the progress that has been made by the different labor organizations, not only in this country of ours, but almost daily we are receiving reports of the progress being made by our fellow workers in the great cities of Europe. In looking back over the work that has been accomplished in our own organization for the past eleven months, by the officers and members throughout this entire country and Canada, I find a great deal has been done and a great advancement has been made in bettering the conditions of our entire membership. Shortening the hours of labor, increasing the wage and enforcing the blower law. The last mentioned being the hardest proposition which our members have to contend with. To those who are in doubt as to the progress being made for the past year, I would suggest that you take a little of your spare time and look over a few of the past issues of our JOURNAL and take note of the report from the different parts of the country, from officers and members, and be convinced that something has been done to better your condition. While the condition of all has been bettered; yet you may not have been so prosperous as your brothers in some other parts of the country, but just stop and see if you have done your share toward bettering your own condition and if not, do not criticize those who have labored, not for themselves alone, but for the entire membership, and been rewarded for their labor; for the old saying is true: God helps those that help themselves. Don't wait for someone else to do what you should do yourself. There is work for us all, and what we have failed to do in the past, let us do in the future.

Unite together, hand in hand, and victory will be ours. Not only in the trade union movement but in political movement; this was proven on November 6th by electing to office some of the most prominent labor leaders of this state. Therefore, Brothers, let us unite stronger than ever, and while we have made a great advancement in the past year, let us not be satisfied, but pull together; work hand in hand and let us make the coming year 1907 one of the greatest in the history of our organization.

With best wishes to all, I remain,
Fraternally yours, J. STOKES.

A VITAL QUESTION.

BY GRAHAM RUDD OF LOCAL 2.

Since my last article on this subject, wherein the financial system of the iron molders, as well as the splendid fight they have been making in a contest for the existence of their organization was referred to, it has occurred to me that some further explanation should be made, in order that no opportunity may be given anyone differing with the writer to claim that misrepresentation has been resorted to, in endeavoring to induce the members to consider the feasibility of making a much-needed change in our laws, pertaining to the raising of revenue.

Attention of the members is called to the letter on this subject in the August issue of the JOURNAL, wherein I said: "We should take the necessary steps to put into operation a system of twenty-five-cent weekly dues, etc."

The proposition that we should make our dues twenty-five cents per week is a tentative one, and does not reflect the personal views of the writer, who is in favor of thirty or thirty-five cents per week—preferably thirty-five. The main reason in suggesting twenty-five-cent dues was that, under our present system, the amount of dues paid differ in so many localities, it was thought that, after much deliberation, twenty-five cents would be a better basis of discussion, and stand more chance of adoption. I should also like to emphasize here, a disclaimer of any intention to foist my personal ideas regarding this subject on the membership; that the chief object of these letters is in trying to convince the members that a change is necessary—not only necessary, but imperative and urgent, and that any plan that can be devised that has for its object the placing of more money in the International treasury, will suit the writer, who is anxious to see the first step taken along this line, realizing that when we once make a start and can see where increased revenue is benefiting us in so many ways, as it surely will, we will be able, with our increased knowledge and numerical strength, to so amend, alter and perfect our revenue laws as will tend to make them adequate to meet all our requirements.

In my letter of the September JOURNAL, which contains an analysis of the statistics showing the progress of the cigar makers, I said that the system of benefits paid by them cemented more firmly the loyalty of the members, because they have more at stake, and, consequently, more to lose by lapsing into bad standing. I think I can point out to the readers of the JOURNAL a practical demonstration of this in the action of the members of the molders' union.

As stated previously, the dues of the molders' union are twenty-five cents per week, with an extra twenty-five cents last week in each quarter—making \$14.00 annually. Prior to the general fight inaugurated against them simultaneously in so many localities by the manufacturers associations, which was a carefully concocted plan to thoroughly exhaust the molders' resources, the present system of dues was ample for all purposes. But the carrying on of the fight used up the funds in the molders' treasury to such an extent that extra assessments have been levied, and are being paid, amounting to \$8.00 additional for the year, making \$22.00, or at the rate of over forty cents per week. One outcome of the opposition of the employers' associations that the molders have had to combat, is, that the membership has become convinced that the weekly dues should be thirty-five cents per week, and the extra assessments they are paying this year are in lieu of the increased dues, which will be increased when a convention is held. Inasmuch as the molders' International Union defrays all the expenses incident to the holding of conventions, which usually amounts to about \$60,000, the members decided, by vote, not to hold a convention this year, so as to be able to use the money it would cost toward sustaining their position in the present fight.

Letters published in the Molders' Journal from local corresponding representatives all over the country, indicate that the sentiment is very largely in favor of increasing the dues to thirty-five cents per week.

This is an illustration of the point that the higher the weekly dues, the more firm is the loyalty of the members. Will anyone have the temerity to say that if the molders had been running the financial part of their organization during the ten years last past, in the hap-hazard way we have handled ours for instance, that they would have made the winning fight against such odds, by passing the hat? For over a year they kept out thousands of members at \$7.00 per week without soliciting any financial aid. This was because the twenty-five-cent system had accumulated a fine surplus, and has shown the molders the possibilities of a trade union properly financed; and that is why they have paid the extra dues this year, without complaint. Furthermore, based on the experience they have gained in the present fight, which has been the most bitter one ever forced upon an American trade union, they will increase their weekly dues in a sum sufficient to make their organization practically impregnable.

I could go on from month to month until the next convention, and cite the progress that divers other labor organizations have made with every increase in their dues, but it is not necessary. What is true of the cigar-makers and molders applies to the others operating under the high dues systems, so-called. Our practice of allowing each union to fix the monthly dues, and out of that pay a niggardly per-capita tax to the International Union, must cease if we are to make any material progress. As time goes on and conditions change, we cannot meet them with the rules, regulations and practices that were effective years ago, and that is the position we are in at present. We are today using the same financial system—which is the cornerstone of the whole architecture of our organization, good, bad or indifferent, as the case may be—as we had in 1892 when the old International Polishers' Union was organized in Toledo, and in 1896, when the present union was founded at Syracuse. Some of those, who have in the past, stood out in opposition to the principle of higher dues, have raised the cry that the International Union had no right to dictate to the local unions what dues they should collect, as long as the local union paid the per capita tax charged by the International. This is a specious cry, raised to becloud the real issue. Let no member entertain any scruples on this score, as the International Union has the moral and legal right to impose any condition on the affiliated locals that has the approval of a majority of its members (the delegates), as their judgment may dictate.

We must have a more centralized form of government in the direction of our affairs. Ten years ago it would not have been possible for the Federal Government to pass laws providing for effective regulation of railway rates and for the inspection of meats. The several states were so jealous of their prerogatives that such bills could not have been passed by the Federal Congress; but in the march of time, and industrial development and evolution, the supervision and regulation of these matters has become too large a question for the limited powers of the different states, and public sentiment has changed to such an extent that this year we had the spectacle of the State Legislatures petitioning the Federal Congress for the passage of these bills, when it is no exaggeration to say that ten years ago Federal interference in these matters would have been frowned upon. So it is with our own affairs. Questions of such a character that our local unions could handle and dispose of satisfactorily ten, aye, or five years ago, now can only be handled satisfactorily by our International Union, with its greater powers and more effective machinery. The closer concentration of our revenues, and the consolidation of our power and influence is necessary for our future.

It matters not how many members we may have, if we have no funds. In fact, we would be better off with fewer members under such conditions. I want to put a fair question to the members. What would become of our organization if a general fight was forced upon us, similar to the molders?

With two-thirds of our members out at one time, we would be compelled to submit to most anything in the way of conditions, because we would have no funds on hand, and special assessments from the members not involved, would be entirely inadequate. Not desiring to be a pessimist, and without claiming to possess any literary ability, I am certain that I could paint a very pathetic word picture of our plight, if such a condition was forced upon us at this time, which I sincerely hope will not occur. But we should prepare ourselves for emergencies, while we are able to do so.

I trust the members will take up this matter, and if any are opposed to increasing the dues, I hope they will "speak out" through the columns of the JOURNAL. A full, free and fair discussion of this question will do no harm, on the contrary, it will benefit us immeasurably. Later on I shall submit amendments to the International Constitution, providing for twenty-five cent weekly dues, to my local union at Toledo, which, if approved by the members thereof, will be submitted to the next convention for its consideration.

WOMAN AND TRADES UNIONS.

Second Letter from an Old Goose.

Chas. R. Atherton, Editor Journal:

In her relation to organized labor (as in everything else) woman plays an important part. It is a recognized fact that the majority of union men are married men, and accordingly as a man's wife is for or against the union, do we find him cold, luke warm or vitally interested in furthering the cause. There are exceptions, of course, but they only prove the rule. It is the dream of labor leaders generally, to organize all classes of labor till they shall stand in invulnerable ranks able to demand justice, and wrest by right of might, the right to *live* from capitalism.

There are about three million union men in the United States. How long do you think it would take to bring the dreams of our leaders true, if, in addition to three million men there were three million women thoroughly alive to the situation, understanding the aims of unionism, and *demanding* at all times and in all places, that the union label be on every article for which union men's money was paid?

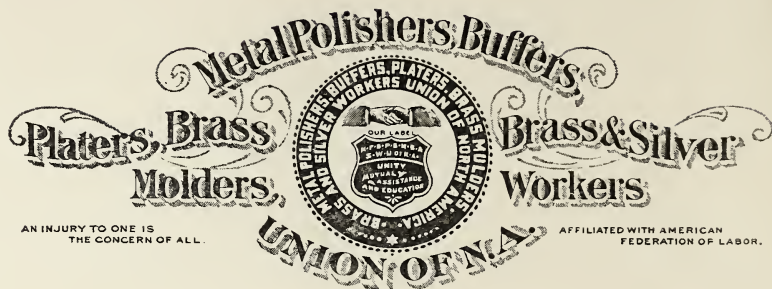
Brother Union Man, don't you think the fight would soon be won? One reason women are opposed to trades unions is *strikes*, the cessation of "pay day," bringing privation and want into the home, where at the best very little can be laid away for the "rainy day." And

she does not understand that the remedy for strikes is in her own hands, with no sale for other than union-made goods, what manufacturer would dare provoke a strike? Not one! Working people are the "spenders," we with our labor *make* an article, then with the money so earned we buy it, turning back to the manufacturer his money again. Suppose that every wage earner should *insist* on buying none but union-made goods—would there be a non-union, or open shop left? Not one. We have let our most effective weapon lay rusting and useless, while we beat the prison bars in vain with our bare hands. It is time we awoke to the fact that we have let "a great element of strength" lay dormant, that we have not indeed, had the "support of our own families" in our fight.

If trades unions are a good thing—if organization is for the betterment of working people—then there is need of more organizing. And "Insist on the Union Label" Union, made up of wives, mothers, daughters and sweethearts of union men. Aye! and of union men themselves.

Never, since its conception has unionism been so strong as at the present time, never has it been so difficult for manufacturers to fill striking union men's places, never has there been so many victories scored by organized labor. Is not N O W the time to enlist the intelligence and sympathies of women in our organization?

AN OLD GOOSE.



The Journal,

Published Monthly by the M. P., B., P., B. M.
and Brass and Silver Workers Int. U. of N. A.

CHAS. R. ATHERTON, Editor and Manager,

Room 409, Neave Building, Cincinnati, O.

Entered at Post Office, Cincinnati, Ohio, as
second-class matter.

Correspondents will please write on one side of
the paper only.

Subscription—50 cents per year; single copies
5 cents.



It is felt that this Christmas edition of THE JOURNAL is a suitable exponent of our upward and onward movement and it is believed every brother member will find something in its pages of interest.

As long as the world believed in miracles, the non-unionist was not without hope that his condition would be bettered. But the law of evolution is inexorable, and his case is hopeless, indeed. If he would make his calling and election sure, he should get into the union band wagon ere it is too late.

The bells will soon ring the Old Year out and the New Year in. It is time for us to look backward and take an accounting of what we have done. If well, our reward will follow, and boasting is not in order.

What we would call attention to, however, is the fraternal and harmonious

feeling that prevails throughout our entire organization. Not in years has our Union been so free from those disrupting bickerings and sectional bitternesses as at this time. In the past it has been one section of the country against another section; one city against another city; or one member against another member; or some other unreasonable prejudice that kept us pulling apart, rather than in unison. We couldn't fight the enemy, for we wasted our ammunition on one another. Harmony—good feeling towards one another—seems to have come amongst us like a benediction.

Between 1,500 and 2,000 new members have been added to our ranks in the past year; some of the largest industrial establishments in the country, and our prospects for continued success improve. But we must keep at peace with one another.

Some employers of labor in this country properly belong in Europe, or, perhaps, Asia. Either inherited or acquired wealth has caused them to take a new inventory of their nature, and the reclassification places them in a higher laminae of life. They become converts to caste. Their process of reasoning undergoes a change. They become originators of economics, and from their standpoint, employees are to be considered as dependent "help," which should be thankful for what it receives, and promptly disciplined for showing discontent. This affliction is caused by a germ which might be called the caste-germ. To its presence can be attributed about all the opposition to trade unions there is in this country.

We publish many letters in this issue from officers of the unions in various parts of the country, giving a review of the status of our organization for the past year. Almost without exception, encouraging results are noted, and an optimistic view taken of the future. In our official news will be found a copy of the agreement which has been signed by the Conn and one other large instrument factory in Elkhart, and our correspondence from that point tells how easily and pleasantly these great benefits were accomplished by President Grout's and Bro. Myer's initiative.

Surely we have much to be thankful for, both as an organization and as individuals, and there is every reason to believe that our advancement and expansion will keep, step by step, with the industrial progress that seems certain to grace the coming year. The industrial alliances and manufacturers' associations are growing tired of the continual outlay. Breaks in their lines are already reported. The most prosperous concerns have ceased to look upon the union as an enemy, but find at last that it is their best friend. Read the interesting letters published monthly in the JOURNAL, then look at the conditions as they once were and as they now are, as Vice President Stokes suggests, and you will surely agree with him that our success stands out in bold and emphatic relief.

"Buy this stock today for 30 cents. In thirty days it will cost you 50 cents, and inside of two months, 75 cents will be the limit." This is the burden of half and full page advertisements that are continually appearing in the daily papers, and when it is known that these advertisements cost from \$100 to \$1,000 for each insertion, some idea can be formed of the number of foolish and misled people who are induced to part with their good money in the vague hope of getting something for nothing. The instinct to gamble is inherent in the human breast, and as far as that instinct prevails, there is some excuse for the person who goes against faro or fan tan, poker or policy, cribbage or craps. Bad as these practices are, the games don't sail under false colors, and no sober man need be dumb to the

chances against his hand. But what should be said of the innocent suckers that buy these mining stocks simply on the say-so of the promoters? Banks will not touch them; legitimate brokers will have nothing to do with them, and every respectable financial paper in the land cries out against them. Yet, it is estimated that from \$150,000,000 to \$200,000,000 has been tied up in these worthless collaterals, and in consequence the money market is suffering, while the footpads of finance are luxuriating on the velvet.

In Mexico the government regulations prevent newspapers from publishing any advertisements that misrepresent the true conditions of a company, and an investigation and affidavits are required in all such cases. In this country the freedom of the press enables the papers to print anything that is offered them, but it is a fact which the victims should become acquainted with, that the newspapers that carry these huge mining stock advertisements, even when this stock is guaranteed by a "trust," *always demand their money in advance.*

"Will you walk into my parlor?" said the spider to the fly.

That was an interesting episode of years gone by.

No more he stands around, his fine intentions to avow.

The spider doesn't have to issue invitations now.

"The green-goods man has trouble to secure his needed rest.

As the crowds besiege his office with their never-ending quest.

The bunco man is not obliged to think out clever tricks—

He can stand upon the corner while we bid for his gold bricks.

"A little bit of glitter or a little bit o' bait,

And the good things keep on coming in from morning until late.

The spider sits at ease, with silken rugs upon the floor,

While the fly gets on his knees to shove his money 'neath the door."

OFFICIAL

Just as we go to press, information is received stating that thirty members of Local 21 of Toronto, Canada, have been compelled to go on a strike to enforce their demands for a minimum wage rate of 27½ cents per hour.

NOTICE.

To the Officers and Members of all Locals:

The International Executive Board by majority vote adopted the following resolution:

"All locals owing for the *ten cent weekly assessment* shall pay the same on or before January 1, 1907.

The General Secretary is hereby instructed that on and after January 1, 1907, to apply all money received for per capita tax from locals still owing the 10 cent weekly assessment to the ten cent weekly assessment.

Locals becoming three months in arrears for per capita tax shall stand suspended unless the time be extended by the International President.

In view of the above action all financial secretaries of locals owing any part of this assessment, will immediately collect the same. This assessment was levied August 13, first week due August 18. Assessment ended Oct 20, making three weeks in August, four weeks in September and three weeks in October.

OFFICIAL NOTICE.

All locals comprising District No. 4 are hereby notified that a special election will be held Wednesday, December 19, to vote for International Vice President to fill out the unexpired term of Geo. W. Lever, resigned. Locals in this District whose meetings do not occur on that night will arrange for a special meeting.

NOTICE.

Chas. D. Lane, recording secretary of Local 30 of Springfield, Mass., has resigned his position as secretary of that local to accept a position as traveling salesman for the Oriental Emery Co. of New Haven, Connecticut. See advertisement on first page of JOURNAL. He will enter the field December first. He has the goods, so give him a fair trial.

(Signed) Secretary Local 30,
Springfield, Mass.

AGREEMENTS SIGNED.

Berninghaus Barber Chair Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.

C. G. Conn, Musical Instruments, Elkhart, Ind. Use of label granted.

Buescher Band Instrument Co., Elkhart, Ind. Use of label granted.

STRIKES ON.

Pope Motor Car Co., Toledo, Ohio; Local 2.

The Whiting Manufacturing Co., New York City; Local 282.

The Forest City Brass Co., Cleveland, Ohio; Local 3.

Lampson Consolidated Store Service Co., Lowell, Mass.; Local 103.

New York Metallic Bedstead Co., Newark, N. J.; Locals 44 and 193.

Buck's Stove & Range Co., St. Louis, Mo.; Local 13.

Stevens Arms Co., Chicopee Falls, Mass.; Local 27.

Lawrance Gas Fixture Co. and The Bauer Gas Fixture Works, of Phila., Pa.; Local 90.

These firms are advertising in the daily papers. Members will take notice and whenever an advertisement appears, insert another warning all members of the trouble on.

STRIKE SETTLED.

The Berninghaus Barber Supply Co. has signed an agreement granting the union scale of wages, nine-hour day and agreeing to hire none but union men; complying with all rules of our organization.

The men went on strike at that concern Tuesday, November 13th. The agreement was signed on the 20th. They have also signed up with the other trades in their factory, giving us another strictly union barber chair and supply company. All members are requested to bring this fact to the attention of the barbers in their respective cities.

(Signed) THEO. TAPTHORNE,
Business Agent Local 68.

RESIGNATION OF VICE-PRESIDENT LEVER.

Geo. W. Lever, International Vice President of District No. 4, tendered his resignation, to take effect January 1, 1907. The same has been accepted by International President Grout.

Bro. Lever resigns to assume the position of superintendent of the Boston Nickel Co., of Boston, Mass.

RESIGNATION.

B. F. Stouder, who for years has been business agent of Local 1, of Detroit, Mich., has tendered his resignation, to take effect November 20.

Brother Stouder is going into the manufacturing business in Detroit, Mich.

NEW LOCALS ORGANIZED.

Local No. 11, Pine Meadow, Conn.—Brass Workers. Organized October 28, by Jos. L. Merchant. Thirteen charter members.

Local No. 336, New Haven, Conn.—Lamp Makers. Organized November 12, by Jos. L. Merchant. Sixteen charter members.

CHARTERS SURRENDERED.

Local No. 16, South Norwalk, Conn.

The announcement that C. G. Conn, one of the largest band and musical instrument manufacturers in the country, had thoroughly unionized his factory, should interest every union man. The Buescher Band Instrument Co. also signed an agreement, making it possible for every musician to purchase instruments bearing the union label. These firms make only the best high grade instruments and the attention of every musician in the country should be called to this fact.

Next Labor Day when arrangements are being made for hundreds of thousands of union men to parade, see that every musician is notified that only horns bearing the union label will be permitted to lead them. This action should also apply to balls, entertainments, concerts, theatres, etc., which are largely patronized by union men and women.

Great credit is due International President Grout and Vice President Meyers,

who worked hard to bring about these results; also Owen Miller, general secretary of the American Federation of Musicians, who rendered valuable assistance by his communication to Mr. Conn, who is a personal friend of Mr. Miller.

The following booklet has been issued to the employees:

The booklet being too large to print verbatim, we quote Factory Rules 1 and 2, and Mr. Conn's explanation as to his action, which will be valuable information to many other employers.

Plan for the Betterment of the
Working Conditions of the

C. G. CONN FACTORY

The First Factory of its Kind in
the Entire World to Open its
Doors to the Exclusive Use
of Union Labor.



COPYRIGHT 1903.

Organized in Local No. 335 of The
Metal Polishers, Buffers, Platers,
Brass Molders, Brass and
Silver Workers Inter-
national Union of
North America.

Rewards Offered for Good
Behavior.

Prizes Given to Employes for
Desirable Suggestions.

Rules for Governing Factory.

ELKHART, IND., NOV. 15, 1906.

TO THE C. G. CONN FACTORY EMPLOYEES.

A Plan for Better Working Conditions, Good Behavior Benefits, Reward for Desirable Suggestions from Employees.

Explanatory.

It has been a matter of much speculation why the employees of this factory were requested to join a Labor Union when there was no discontent or disaffection among them and no oppressive working conditions that necessitated such a change to obtain relief from an objectionable management. The change was purely voluntary on the part of the management, and no influence from any source whatever was exerted to bring it about. It would be difficult to explain briefly why it was thought best to place this factory on a Union basis, especially when there seemed no urgent need for doing so, but from a business standpoint, it is expected that the change will multiply the great prosperity it now is enjoying by making its products still more popular and by creating an increased demand. Also that through a more cheerful co-operation of the factory employees, brought about by a more liberal management, the cost of production will materially be lessened without in the least jeopardizing or diminishing the great reputation the C. G. Conn Factory products have already acquired.

Another reason why employees were requested to become members of organized labor was because of the greater future benefits both they and the public will ultimately derive from a constantly growing tendency on the part of wage earners to uplift themselves through organization, to a position where they will be more independent, and where they will not be compelled to submit themselves, unwillingly, to the tender mercies of selfish employers. It is the opinion of the writer of this booklet that a man is not a man whose circumstances in life will not permit of his providing a comfortable maintenance for himself and family.

A third and greater reason why wage earners generally should organize and become active Union members is be-

cause of the potent influence for public good organized labor eventually will exert in shaping the future of this country. Men capable of raising and maintaining the high American wage standard, and of emancipating American labor from a condition of industrial serfdom, are fit representatives to guard and protect a nation from its political evils. The thing most to be feared from our present wild methods of politics is the madness of political reformers. A continuation of this country's present prosperity does not depend so much upon the enforcement of certain political measures as it does upon the peaceful condition of the industrial world. Radical reforms that suddenly change prices and upset values are sure to bring about business depressions. Wage earners invariably are the first and greatest sufferers in times of financial disaster. Organized labor guided by conservative leaders always will be in a position to avert national political periods of madness by a consistent use of the ballot. It will be a question of self-protection for wage earners generally.

Taking this fact into consideration, it confidently may be asserted that the safety, prosperity and progress of American industry rests entirely with the growth and conservatism of Union Labor. Individual wage earners may be well meaning and industrious and still be lacking in opportunity and effort to stand fast when attempting to stem the tide of political frenzy. Therefore, organized labor, through united effort and influence, necessarily must become the bulwark which will prevent disturbed industrial conditions from overthrowing the American wage standard and of destroying national prosperity. For that reason employers should not oppose the organization of wage earners. The welfare of employers does not depend upon the scaling down of wages. The higher pay wage earners receive, the greater and more universal will be our general prosperity. Manufacturers cannot command a satisfactory trade unless there is a demand for their products. That demand will not exist unless wage earners are given constant employment at a fair living compensation. When has a manufacturer ever prospered in a time of industrial depression?

There is another side to this question of high wages. Organized labor can not consistently demand more pay for services without making a special effort to be worthy of it. Members of Unions should cheerfully endeavor to give value in full for value received. An extra effort to make their employers' products more profitable is sure to place the men producing them in a position to request increased compensation. When a merchant sells short weight goods at full prices, his customers may justly claim to have been defrauded. When an employer pays the highest market price for his labor, he, naturally, expects there will be no shirking and no desire to defraud him of what may be designated as honest work for honest wages. It is on this particular subject that this little booklet is addressed to the employees of the C. G. Conn Factory.

Factory Rules.

Rule 1—All employees, except the office force, the watchmen and the foremen, must be members of the M. P. B. P. M., B. & S. W. U. of N. A., Local 335.

Rule 2—The working hours of the factory are from seven o'clock A. M. to eleven-thirty o'clock A. M., and from twelve-thirty o'clock P. M. to five o'clock P. M. for the factory force. The factory will not be operated on Sundays, Labor Day nor on legal holidays.

The following is a copy of agreements signed by C. G. Conn and the Buescher Band Instrument Co.:

ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT.

This agreement made and entered into this..... day of....., 190..., between the.....Co., of the city of Elkhart, Indiana, as party of the first part, and The Metal Polishers, Buffers, Platers, Brass Molders, Brass and Silver Workers International Union of N. A., party of the second part.

Witnesseth:

Art. 1. The party of the first part hereby agrees to employ none but members of the aforesaid organization, or those who carry the regular working card of this organization.

Art. 2. On and after....., 190..., nine (9) hours shall constitute a day's

work at the same wages now paid the members of the various crafts constituting the party of the second part.

Art. 3. The party of the first part agrees that there will be no reduction of the present rate of wages paid to employees by reason of the adoption of this agreement.

Art. 4. Time and one-half shall be paid for overtime, and double time shall be paid after twelve o'clock—midnight; also for Sundays and Legal Holidays; and under no circumstances shall a member be compelled to work on Labor Day.

Art. 5. If two shifts are employed, single time only shall be paid—nine hours to constitute a day's work for each shift.

Art. 6. There shall be a steward for each craft in each department appointed by the organization, whose duty it shall be to see that the men working in said factory belong to the organization, and obey the factory rules. Stewards shall act with the foreman in settling any dispute arising in factory.

Art. 7. In the event of any dispute or difference whatever between parties of this agreement, the party of the first part and the representative of the party of the second part shall endeavor to effect a satisfactory settlement; and in case no settlement can be arrived at, then the party of the first part and the party of the second part shall each appoint two arbitrators, and the four so appointed shall select a fifth, the five to act as a Board of Arbitration, to whom the matter in dispute shall be submitted and whose decision shall be final and binding on both parties to this agreement.

Art. 8. It is mutually agreed that parties of the second part will not cause or sanction any cessation of work, and the party of the first part will not lock them out while this agreement is in force until submitted to a Board of Arbitration.

Art. 9. It is understood that no change shall be made in this agreement for a period of two (2) years, beginning January 1st, 1907, and ending December 30th, 1908, but after that time, should either party desire to alter or amend or abrogate this agreement, they shall give written notice thereof to the other

party thirty (30) days prior to the time the desired change should take effect, but if the parties fail to give such notice, the agreement shall continue in force until such notice is given.

.....
 Party of the First Part.

 Party of the Second Part.

OFFICIAL LETTER.

Having been instructed by the Executive Board to make an investigation of two articles which recently appeared in these columns, I am reporting as follows:

The first article appeared in the August JOURNAL in the report of Organizer Britton of District No. 10 and No. 11. The objectionable part, or at least the part which caused the criticized party to request an investigation, is as follows:

"The Brass Molders of Lockport with one exception refused to join our organization. They seem to be anxious to do the bidding of their foreman, Phillip Duffy. On the night of the meeting, he stationed himself where the meeting was to be held, the effect was that but one molder attended the meeting."

Ex-Bro. Duffy admits he was standing near the place of the meeting for a short time that evening, but denies it was for the purpose of keeping any one away. He denies that he ever advised anyone not to join the organization. In my opinion, it would be impossible to show just what he was doing there, or his object. Nevertheless, the conditions which exist there, and the way they were brought about, indicates that Ex-Bro. Duffy was more anxious to see the Brass Molders in the camp of the deserters than to see them with us.

The other article appeared in the September JOURNAL, attacking Ex-Bros. Duffy and Rowe, signed by Card 1619. The Brother admits he cannot substantiate his entire statement, and especially that part where he says that "Duffy and Rowe swore to break up the union." At a special meeting of Local No. 286, no one would say that they ever heard that statement made.

After a careful investigation, I am convinced that it would be impossible to substantiate that entire article, and believe it was exaggerated to a large extent. As it was the first attempt of the writer to furnish news for the JOURNAL, and he admits his mistake, he was severely censured, which I believe to be sufficient punishment under the circumstances. The man Brown mentioned in the same article, is now a member in good standing. The principal object in publishing this is to warn brothers that they must be prepared to substantiate statements they make, and that the columns of THE JOURNAL are for the purpose of spreading the truth only.

Faternally yours,
 A. B. GROUT,
 International President.

NOTICE.

RESOLUTIONS OF METAL TRADES CONFERENCE.

All locals are hereby officially notified to vote on the following resolution at some regular meeting in the month of December, 1906. The majority vote of the local to decide whether your local is in favor of, or opposed to the resolution. The result must be forwarded to International headquarters on or before January 2, 1907, in order to be counted:

WHEREAS, It has been fully demonstrated by experience that organization and unity of action among the unions and workers of the Metal Trades is important and essential in order to combat the growing encroachments of organized and consolidated capital, and as there are questions affecting the interests of the workers of the Metal Trades which cannot be dealt with in separate organizations of these trades, and the end can best be attained in a federation in which all the branches of the Metal Trades may prove allies to any particular one that may be oppressed, and that all may form a brotherhood for the defense and protection of the allied Metal Trades, therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, the representatives of the various Metal Trades' unions here rerepresented, pledge ourselves to labor unitedly in behalf of the principles herein set forth, to perpetuate a metal

trades federation composed of the following national organizations: International Association of Machinists, Iron Molders' Union of N. A., Pattern Makers' Association of N. A., International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths and Helpers, Boiler Makers and Iron Ship Builders, Metal Polishers, Platers and Buffers, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, International Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen, International Union of Steam Engineers, and such other trades as may be found eligible by the N. M. T. F. of N. A., on the basis of friendship and justice, to respect and obey the laws laid down for its guidance and government, and always labor for its success, knowing as we do that when we are united no reasonable demand we may make can be denied us. Therefore, be it

Resolved, That eligible organizations that have not taken a vote on the question of affiliation with the Metal Trades Federation be requested to initiate a referendum on said proposition, through their Executive Board and in compliance with their Constitution, also the following propositions:

1. Are you in favor of having your International Organization affiliated with the N. M. T. F. of N. A.?

2. Are you in favor of presenting joint agreements and taking joint action thereon?

3. Are you in favor of the eight-hour day in the Metal Industry?

4. Are you in favor of creating a general defense fund?

Be it further

Resolved, That the organization committee of Metal Trades Council No. 9 be hereby directed to render every assistance possible to the eligible organizations in carrying out this referendum. Be it further

Resolved, That if the vote is favorable to formation of Metal Trades Federation, that your Organization at once notify the present President of the N. M. T. F. of N. A., Mr. Jas. O'Connell, 402 McGill Bldg., Washington, D. C., to call a meeting of said organizations for the express purpose of reorganizing the N. M. T. F. on the principles laid down in resolutions herein adopted at Metal Trades conference held at Chicago, Monday September 10, 1906.

THE ST. LOUIS TROUBLE.

ST. LOUIS, Mo. Nov., 1906.

To Organized Labor and Friends:

GREETING—On August 29th, 1906, the Metal Polishers, Buffers and Platers of Local No. 13, St. Louis, Mo., employed at the Buck's Stove and Range Company were compelled to strike on account of the management of said firm insisting on the Polishers, Buffers and Platers in their employ returning from the 9-hour to the 10-hour work day. In the month of June, 1904, the members of the above named Union employed at the Buck's Stove and Range Co., secured the 9-hour work day. After working the 9-hour day for 18 months, or until January 1st, 1906, a notice was posted in the Polishing Department informing the men that on and after January 1st that said departments would run 10 hours a day.

When the men returned to work after said date, they immediately notified the firm that they would work the 10-hour day under protest, or until such time as our International Union and the Stove Founders' National Defense Association, with whom we have a National Agreement, could agree upon a settlement, and after several conferences between our International Union and said Association had been held, and being unable to arrive at a settlement, the above action was taken.

J. W. Van Cleave, President of said concern, is also President of the Citizens' Industrial Association of this city. "*His sole ambition is to crush the Labor Unions in general.*" Metal Polishers' Union No. 13 has placed said firm upon the Unfair List, and their action has been endorsed by the International Union of Metal Polishers, Buffers and Platers, the Central Trades and Labor Union, and Metal Trades Council of St. Louis and vicinity.

We sincerely trust that your Organization will render all the moral assistance in your power in giving this unfair firm as much publicity as possible, also appoint committees to visit dealers handling stoves and ranges of said firm, and request them to cease handling said goods, also have them write the firm a letter to that effect.

METAL POLISHERS, BUFFERS, AND PLATERS LOCAL No. 13.

TECHNICAL

IRON IN ANTIQUITY.

Chas. R. Atherton, Editor Journal:

Continuing on the subject of iron, I will take up the production among the Romans. Aristotle speaks in his works of the iron mines of Chalybia and of their methods of working the ores. These mines were famous in antiquity and from them was derived the name chalybs given by the Greeks to steel, which has continued in use until the present day, forming as it does the root of our term Chalybeate water for those waters which contain iron in solution. Strabo, who wrote about the commencement of the Christian era, speaks of the various iron mines then known and among them mentions those of England from which it is supposed the Britons understood the working of iron some time before.

Various other Latin writers mention iron. Pliny speaks of its magnetic properties, but it does not appear from such record that the ancients were acquainted with the process of making cast iron or that their production of steel was anything else than accidental. This will appear more evident when we remember that they were totally unacquainted with any of the chemical processes of analysis in use today, and that their only method of industry was traditional and empirical. During the first seven centuries of the Christian era, we have but little record of iron making in Europe, yet in the sixteenth century the discovery of slag heaps in Sweden and Norway in France and Silesia and elsewhere overgrown with trees which examination proved were frequently six centuries old, showed that the mining and working of iron must have been extensively practiced at an early age. Yet the process used in extracting iron ore was most probably a very crude one, and it was a very long time before any improvement was made, and then they were diffused with the slowness which marked the dissemination of intelligence during those times when the methods of circulation were so tardy and inadequate. The first production of cast iron took place in the fifteenth

century, when larger furnaces were introduced, the first articles mentioned as being cast were guns and in 1490 stoves were thus made in Alsace.

In 1530 George Agricola published in his work, *De Re metallica*, which was the first modern treatise published devoted to the manufacture of iron. The high blast furnace is supposed to have been introduced by the Belgians. In England guns were first cast by John Owen in 1535, and by Ralph Hoag in 1540, though the high blast furnace is supposed to have been introduced there only in 1558.

On the continent with the improved method of blasting it was found that the refuse heaps from the old Roman workings and those of the ancient inhabitants could be most profitably reworked. Some of these supplies are said to have furnished material for the new furnaces for a period of two hundred years. In England the progress of iron manufacture was more rapid. The ore was melted with charcoal as fuel until 1612, a patent was granted Simon Sturtevant for the use of bituminous coal for this purpose; next year another patent was granted for the same improvements to John Ravenson and in 1619 another to Lord Dudley, who was so successful that his patent was taken away and the conservatism of his opponents prevented the use of his process putting back the general introduction of this improvement for nearly 100 years.

Now, Mr. Editor, I think this long enough this time and I will close with best wishes to all.

G. H. KERLIN.

THE OLD OLIVE GREEN FINISH.

The old olive green finish is produced by first immersing the castings in the regular acid brass dip and then roughing out the high lights with No. 100 emery.

An oxidizing solution is then prepared as follows: $\frac{1}{2}$ pound of carbonate of copper is dissolved in 1 gallon of 26 per cent ammonia water. After thoroughly stirring add $\frac{1}{2}$ gallon of warm water and 8 oz. carbonate of soda. The solution should be nearly cold and prepared several hours before using. The work is wired up in bunches and is then

passed through the acid dip above mentioned, washed and immersed in the oxidizing solution for a few seconds or until the color assumes a dark olive green, but not black.

It is then washed and passed through boiling water to which may be added a little plater's compound. The high lights are relieved with moist pumice stone, but if they are dark enough they may be directly lacquered. If not, the articles should be momentarily re-dipped in the oxidizing solution.

The lacquering should be a one part varnish and one part collodion lacquer to which may be added a little aniline green, dissolved if necessary, in alcohol or fusel oil.

The metal Aluminum, once called the metal of the future, is now entitled to a high place in the list of economic

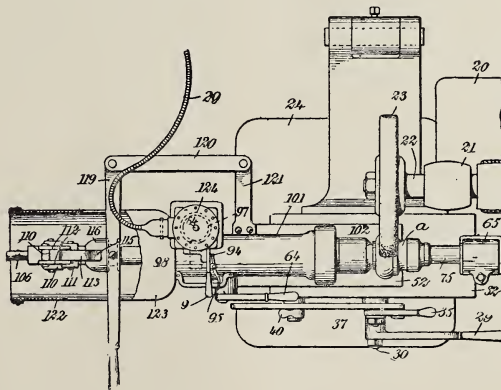
metals of today; the production having increased from a few pounds ten years ago to about 5,000 tons in 1905. Owing to the discovery of the electrolytic method of refining, the cost of the pure metal has declined from \$8 to less than 50 cents a pound.

When small brass castings are made from old castings and are low in copper it is impossible to produce a good color by dipping and it is well to tumble them in a tumbling barrel, using 2 oz. of sal soda to each gallon of water used. This hardens the surface a little when the articles are tumbled for a half-hour or more. When they are washed and rapidly passed through the bright dipping acid, a good color of the surface will be obtained.

835,320. UNIVERSAL WORK-HOLDER FOR POLISHING-MACHINES.

IRVING L. POMEROY, Lockport, N. Y.

Filed August 7, 1905. Serial No. 273,041.



The wheel is stationary, with a movable draw bar or spindle on which the work is placed, this bar can be adjusted to hold the article to be polished in any position desired on the machine. The draw bar or holder can be tilted at any angle and connected by gears revolving in the opposite direction from the wheel.

LEGAL DEPARTMENT.

Edited by CHARLES L. SWAIN,
Attorney for the International Union.

INJUNCTION.

The following injunction has been issued against our members on strike at the Metallic Bedstead Co., of Newark, N. J., also the wail of Joseph Hardie, which makes it appear that this firm are about ready to acknowledge defeat:

New Jersey, to-wit: The State of New Jersey to Henry Eger, Leo Finnely, Richard Harrison, Adam Meisinger, Charles Hunkle, George Leary, and The Metal Polishers, Buffers, Platers, Brass Moulders and Brass Workers' Union of N. A., their servants, Attorneys and Agents, and each and every one of them, Greeting:

WHEREAS, it has been represented to us, in our Court of Chancery, on the part of The New York Metallic Bedstead Co., complainants, that they have lately exhibited their bill of complaint against you, the said Henry Eger, Leo Finnely, Richard Harrison, Adam Meisinger, Charles Hunkle, George Leary, and the Metal Polishers, Buffers, Platers, Brass Molders, and Brass Workers' Union of N. A., defendants, to be relieved touching the matters set forth in said bill.

We, therefore, in consideration of the premises, and of the particular matters set forth in the said bill, do strictly enjoin and command you, the said Henry Eger, Leo Finnely, Richard Harrison, Adam Meisinger, Charles Hunkle, George Leary, and the Metal Polishers, Buffers, Platers, Brass Moulders and Brass Workers Union of N. A., their servants, attorneys and agents, and all and every person before mentioned, and each and every of you, under the penalty that may fall thereon, that you and every of you, do absolutely desist and refrain from in any manner knowing and intentionally causing or attempting to cause by threats, intimidations, force, violence, or the payment of money, or the promise of the payment of money, or by furnishing or offer to furnish of

railroad or other transportation inducements, or persuasions, any of the employees of the complainant, to leave the service of the complainant; from any and all personal molestation of persons willing to be employed by complainant, with intent to coerce such persons to refrain from entering such employment; from addressing against their will persons willing to be employed by complainant, and thereby causing them personal annoyance, with a view to persuade them to refrain from such employment; from loitering or picketing in the streets near the factory of the complainant on Pacific avenue, Jersey City, with intent and with the effect to procure the personal molestation and annoyance of persons employed and willing to be employed by the complainant, with a view to cause persons so employed to quit their employment, or persons willing to be employed by complainant, to refrain from such employment; from violence, threats of violence, insults, indecent talk, abusive epithets, practiced upon any persons without their consent, with intent to coerce them to refrain from entering the employment of complainant, or to leave its employment, until you, the said defendants, shall have fully answered the said bill of complaint, and our said court shall make other order to the contrary.

Witness, His Honor, William J. Magie, our Chancellor, at Trenton, the twenty-ninth day of October, in the year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and six.

VIVIAN M. LEWIS,

R. L. LAWRENCE, Clerk.

DAVID W. MCCREA,

Solicitors.

State of New Jersey, County of Hudson, ss:

Joseph Hardie, being duly sworn according to law, on his oath says I live in the city of New York, and am the

Secretary and Treasurer of the New York Metallic Bedstead Company, and have been Secretary and Treasurer since the organization of the company, and am now in entire charge of the management of the business of the company; said company was incorporated under the laws of the State of New Jersey in the year eighteen hundred and ninety-two, and commenced its manufacturing operations in the early part of the year eighteen hundred and ninety three, in the factory which had just been completed. Said factory building consisted of one wooden building 100 x 200, and another brick building, 200 x 50; one two stories high, and the other one story high, and said buildings are erected on lots owned by the company, and comprising twenty-six city lots, situated on Pacific avenue, in Jersey City, immediately west of the railroad tracks of the Newark and New York branch of the New Jersey Central Railroad Company. The business of the company, which has been continually carried on at said factory since the year eighteen hundred and ninety-two, is that of manufacturing brass bedsteads, iron bedsteads, brass cribs and iron cribs, brass and iron cots, cheval glass, hall trees, towel racks and other similar articles. That the average number of men, women and girls employed by the company in their business is from one hundred and one hundred and fifty. The part of the year when the principal part of the manufacturing business of the company is done is in the months of September, October and November, those months being the usual season of the year when the company has its largest number of contracts for work to fill. On the twenty-third day of August, nineteen hundred and six, a strike occurred in the polishing room at the factory. I had been informed about one week previous to this date by the superintendent at the factory that a committee of the employees in the polishing room had made a demand on the part of the men for a raise in their wages of two dollars per week. This I refused to accede to. *I was then paying as high wages for the kind of work done in the polishing department as any other manufacturer in our line of business, and higher than many of them.* On the twenty-third of August, the men in the polishing de-

partment left their work in a body, there being thirteen of them, and went on strike, and have remained out of my employment since. The names of these men I do not personally know, but I know them, or most of them by sight, and I have seen daily since that day, several of these men on the street, and at the corner of the streets in immediate vicinity of the factory building, where they congregate daily. Immediately after the men in the polishing department went out on the strike, I caused advertisement to be inserted in the New York *World, Herald* and *Journal* for new men in the polishing department. Since that time I know that a considerable number of applications have been made by men seeking employment, and that the men have been hired by the superintendent at the factory, and have left the factory with the promise to come to work the following day; these men have not returned, and have not actually entered upon their employment. I know of at least twelve instances where men who have been so employed have left the factory with the promise to come to work the following day, and have been accosted on the streets by some of the strikers, with the result that these men never returned to the factory. This condition of affairs continues to the present time.

In August last, at the time when the men who went out first made their demand for higher wages, we were engaged, among other things, upon the fulfillment of a contract for five hundred and eleven brass bedsteads for the Knickerbocker Hotel, in the city of New York. This contract was made between the New York Metallic Bedstead Company and Charles P. Rogers & Co., of New York, the beds to be delivered at the Knickerbocker Hotel, and it was provided that the contract should be completed on or before the fifteenth day of September, nineteen hundred and six. At the time of the strike in the polishing room, all the work on this contract up to the point of the work necessary to be done in the polishing room, had been performed, and in order to complete the contract, the work in the polishing room had to be steadily kept up, and this fact was known to the employees in that department. After the strike, and after it was found that the strikers were pre-

venting persons seeking employment from accepting the employment I offered, I was compelled to take employes from different departments of the factory, such as the foundry and other departments, and pay them their regular wages to do the polishing, although they were not experienced in the work of polishing, and were not worth in that department the amount of their regular wages. Notwithstanding all the efforts that I have made to procure new employees in this department, and to fill in as best I could with employes from other departments, it has been impossible to complete the contract above referred to for the five hundred and eleven bedsteads. In addition to this I have had, since the strike commenced, a number of orders and contracts from the regular customers of the New York Metallic Bedstead Company, which I have been unable to accept, knowing that it would be impossible for me to fill them in the time required. I have on my books orders, aside from the beds for the Knickerbocker Hotel, that should have been finished not later than thirty days ago, and I am constantly receiving complaints from my customers because goods ordered by them have not been delivered within the proper time, and many of the orders that we are now endeavoring to fill, and with our usual force, could readily fill, are threatened with cancellation. Unless the present condition of affairs caused by the action of these striking employes is removed so that I may be able to secure the service of men who are willing to be employed at our factory, and who would accept such employment, were they not interfered with by these strikers, it will be impossible to continue the ordinary business of the company at the factory. If the company loses the ordinary business which would regularly come during the next three or four months from customers who are now complaining of the delay in the delivery of orders already given, the loss of the company will amount to from thirty thousand to forty thousand dollars.

Of the men who have been making this trouble I know the names of two. I know Henry Eger, who is one of the strikers, and whom I see daily among others of the strikers on the streets

about the factory. I also know Geo. Leary, the man who says that he is the representative of the Metal Polishers' Union.

JOSEPH HARDIE.

Sworn and subscribed to before me this 6th day of October, A. D. 1906.

WM. A. CUALIPP,

Master in Chancery of New Jersey.

OLD SHINER

Continues His Union Advice to the Younger Hopeful.

My Dear Boy—Well, since I wrote you last I see by the reports that the boys smothered the assessment proposition. I confess I was disappointed, but not surprised. My experience has taught me that the shiners can always be depended on to push against anything that stands for their betterment, especially if it cuts off a few bowls from the regular supply. It is not the polishers alone who oppose advances; history teaches us that all workmen do, so the only thing we can do is pound away until we can see a little farther ahead and see our own interests more clearly; then perhaps we will "open up" and put the Union where she belongs. Your views on the trust question were very good, according to my limited knowledge; but say, sonny! don't lose sight of the fact that the chaps who have steered those trusts through the rocks of disaster to the ports of success are men alive to the fact that they have to be awake and hustling, and they never sit around gabbing on what ought to be done; they saw what to do and you bet your color stone they did it good and proper. Consequently they are in on the ground floor with the coin; they are teaching us a good lesson, better and more forcibly than all the agitation in a hundred years could do: the lesson of a still tongue and energetic effort along any line for their gain. You never hear those fellows picking flaws or laughing and sneering at each other's little weak spots or slipping in a shy "knock" when the chance comes, at one of their associates. Nay, nay my boy! They are boosting all the time; they have press agents working overtime at

the boosting game, and we read and swallow lots of it too. I can't respect the trusts, but I do admire the way they stand together. If an organization of capitalists can control prices on any of the necessities of life, why can't a labor organization control the wages of its crafts? The capitalist has learned to co-operate with his associate—hence his success; the union man has not learned his little lesson yet, he is too busy, he has too much to attend to, too much of his brother's business to pry into; union matters are too dry. He lets the other fellow shoulder his load and waits till the last minute to think over a question of importance, then decides quick to get through with it, and generally gets in wrong. We will fall into place after a while. A few more bumps, a little more reduction in wages, a few more unions advancing and gaining ground, while we lose, may cause us to sit up and take notice. Let the trusts alone, my boy, let them bump us good and hard; we need it, and it's coming to us; they will force us to see straight, even if we are thick in the head; they will puncture our craniums. Many a sincere, conscientious labor leader has been discouraged in his efforts to make us become interested in our own needs, has worried and worked to show where we should put forth our best efforts for those less fortunate than we, only to find himself knocked on all sides. Is it any wonder we don't advance with the times? The trouble, son, is with ourselves; we want the prize without the effort to obtain it, want someone to pull the load up the hill for us, while we wait up there till he brings it. It is time we went down and give a boost.

I see lots of guff about graft in the papers. One writer tersely describes it as "obtaining something for nothing in return." If that definition is correct, I know some of the brothers in this organization who are traveling dangerously near "to that point of the compass" of human weakness. Well, I must taper off. Stick to your work for the label; talk for it and stand on your principles and I hope and trust you and all the brothers throughout the land will enjoy the glad Xmas Day as good men deserve to do, and wish that I had the power to make happy every heart that beats under a union due book and a

union-made suit. So hoping with each succeeding Christmas we will become better educated and more brotherly, I remain with best wishes, The Old Man,
 GEORGE EMERY, Toledo, Ohio.

NOTICE.

Local No. 158, Brass and Chandelier Workers of San Francisco, requests all Brass Workers and Chandelier Workers to remain away from their city, inasmuch as nearly all the members are out of work as very few of the Brass Shops have started up since the earthquake

Many of our boys are cleaning bricks, or driving sand wagons, and receive from \$2 to \$2.25 a day, and are living in tents and shacks they built out of tin and burnt wood, and the rain and wind are terrible, and often the places are blown down. On account of this exposure, there are many of the members in the hospitals, sick.

The enormous amount of money that came from the East, is going, and no one knows where it has gone to. They have built a number of cottages in the parks, but if you haven't a pull, you cannot get them. The rent for houses runs from \$40 to \$50 a month, and \$20 to \$25 for one furnished room. While the prices of eatables are almost beyond the means of the poor.

Brothers: Stay in the land of the living.

(Signed):

H. BARLEY,
 Recording Secretary Local 158.

President John Mitchell, during the campaign just closed, addressed the mine workers of Scranton, Pa., thus:

"There are thirty thousand mine workers in this Congressional district; there are thirty-nine operators in this Congressional district, and you have a mine operator representing you in Congress at this time, and who seeks reelection; now let us suppose that there were thirty thousand mine operators and only thirty-nine workers in this district, do you for one second suppose that those thirty thousand mine operators would have one of the thirty-nine workers represent them in Congress or any of the legislative halls! Fellow workers! I can safely tell you that they would not!"

CORRESPONDENCE

Letters of interest to the craft for this department must be briefly written on but one side of the paper, and must reach this office prior to the 25th of the month, otherwise they cannot be inserted before the next issue. The right of revision or rejection is reserved by the Editor.

GENEVA, N. Y.

Chas. R. Atherton, Editor Journal:

We are all very much interested in reading the letters from the different locals throughout the country, that are published in the JOURNAL every month, and we wish to let the different locals know that we are still alive and doing business in the Lakeside City. Local 156 is in a prosperous condition, we recently had a very substantial increase in our membership. It is certainly gratifying to see men coming into the organization when they begin to see for themselves the benefits to be derived from organization. There are quite a number of ladies employed in the shops in this city that are eligible to join the organization, and I understand there are some prospects of getting some of them to join the local. I certainly hope they may be induced to join, as they would add strength to the local, both financially and socially, and add greatly towards a more thorough organization of the different crafts in this city. Business has been very good in the shops in this city during the past year, and all of the members have had steady employment. As is customary at this season of the year, work is slackening up a little at the two stove shops, but the other shops are running strong. There has been a little trouble existing at the cutlery shop, but owing to the good management of our organizer, Bro. Stokes, and the good judgment of our members employed in that shop, has been settled, I hope satisfactorily to all concerned. The local recently gave a dance which was a success, and we hope to give a reception and banquet in the near future. These social occasions have a tendency to draw the brothers into a closer union, which always adds greatly to the strength of any organization. With best wishes to all our members in the different locals, I am,

Fraternally yours,

J. H. YOUNGS.

NEWARK, N. J.

Chas. R. Atherton, Editor Journal:

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—During our travels through the East, in one of the largest cities we learned of what we believe is a sad case of negligence on the part of the polishers employed in one of the largest manufacturing concerns in that district. The shop employs none but union men, having a day and a night shift. The prices have been such that any mechanic could make fair wages. The night and the day gang becoming antagonistic to one another, found an opportunity to ruin the shop through their own foolishness. The men employed at night were especially responsible for the result. While they had a shop committee on both day and night shifts, neither one nor the other performed their duties in the manner they are supposed to. So far as the day shift was concerned, they were allowed by the committee and sanctioned by the foreman to loaf around the shop however long they pleased, hold meetings in the shop and wash room, bring in whiskey, put a half a day in without working and make it up during the week. As a result of this, the night gang began taking liberties, as they were favored with a foreman who took about the same liberties they did. The men got to racing with each other to see who could get through with their several jobs first, for be it known they were allowed by their foreman to go to sleep as soon as their task was done. Through the night watchman the firm became aware that things were not going just right in the polishing department; in consequence they put a man in there to watch them, with the result that after gaining the confidence of the men, made a note of the time spent on each and every job and the amount of time each man spent sleeping, giving them the absolute truth in regard to conditions. The men were branded as not being fair to the firm,

and were told it was up to them to make a new price list. The men got together (both the day and the night gang) and the proposition was put before them in all its details and they absolutely refused to adjust the prices. The firm seeing no other way out of it, discharged the foreman, put a new man in his place and started to adjust prices to suit themselves, with the result that nearly every job in the shop has been cut, and a few raised, they not forgetting to adjust the prices so that the men are compelled to work every minute of the time they are in the shop. It seems to us that this is one of the most deplorable cases that possibly could befall union men. The policy of our union is to work the full number of hours the firm employs us to work; if we fail of our obligations it is the firm's duty to make us and we have no redress. The sad part of it is that the innocent must suffer with the guilty, for some of them were innocent.

To think that men with supposed intelligence could be so foolish as to put their jobs in jeopardy through such gross misconduct; we cannot feel any sympathy for them, and only hope that this will be a lasting lesson. In a previous number of the JOURNAL we wrote on the necessity of working the full number of hours we agree to when employed with a firm and showed that if we did not do so the firm was justified in cutting the prices to make us. Had the members working in that shop paid more attention to unionism and read the JOURNAL more regularly, they would have refrained from making the conditions for themselves that they now have.

In closing we wish to bid you all goodbye. Our term of office being up, this is our last letter. It has been a pleasure to us to both read and write the articles in our JOURNAL. We have learned a great deal that has been a benefit to us and have cheerfully contributed our mite; if they have been of service to anybody we are amply repaid.

We wish to thank you, Mr. Editor, for the kindness you have shown us in printing our articles and close wishing all our members a very Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year.

Fraternally yours,
FRED BRYDEN,
Press Agent Local 44.

SPRINGFIELD, O.

Chas. R. Atherton, Editor Journal:

It has been a long time since the brothers through the country have heard anything from Local 102. I am glad to say we are holding our local together with what few members we have. We have changed a few of our officers and maybe it will do some good. We have the Czar of this town at the head of our local and he scares them to death every meeting; also our financial secretary parades the streets with his big stick in his hand and seems to be doing a little work for the local. All of the boys are working. If the members do as they say they are going to do we will have a local in the near future. With the assistance of our organizer we have succeeded in getting some in the local.

I will try and make a good report in next month's JOURNAL.

NOTICE.

The raffle of a gold watch came off October 31st for the benefit of our local and was won by Jack Huston; the lucky number was 893. Thanking the brothers throughout the country for their past favors, and hoping our local will be able to return the compliment in the near future, I remain,

Fraternally yours,
CHAS. DRYDEN, Local 102.

KENOSHA, WIS.

Chas. R. Atherton, Editor Journal:

In regard to our local and vicinity, I would state that our local is in very good condition at the present time. Since my last letter to the JOURNAL we have initiated eleven new members, but still have more to get before we have all our girls in the union. But we still have hopes of realizing this, our one great object. Our shop is running full time, and prospects look very bright for the future. November eighth we gave a dance, which was a great success, this being our fourth annual ball. We always have a good crowd, all our brothers helping us in every way they can. Hoping this will meet with your approval, and with best wishes and success to all our brother locals, I remain,

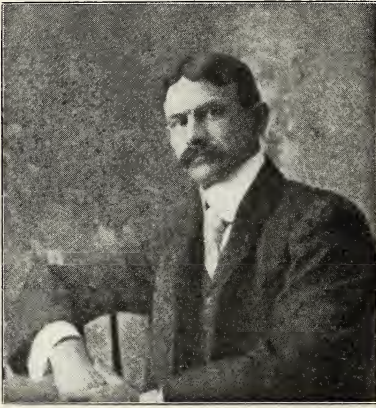
Fraternally yours,
G. HAIGH,
Recording Secretary Local 317.

CLEVELAND, O.

Cleveland, O., Nov. 23, 1906.

Chas. R. Atherton, Editor Journal:

Dear Sir and Brother—In our November JOURNAL, on page 26, you will find Mr. Corning's picture, the man with the square jaw, and lover of scab



labor. The above photograph is one Boxford, a well known scab of Belverdier where he has a bad record both morally and industrially. This man Boxford will do the bidding of any slave driver, and he loves to crawl like the yellow dog he is, at any boss's bidding. He is at present doing the dirty work of Mr. Corning for the Standard Sewing Machine Co., and has a bunch of skunks working, that smell as strong as himself. You could not expect anything else to be employed by such men as Corning, Boxford and men of their caliber, and if the devil would come to Cleveland, looking for his own, I would send him to the Standard Sewing Machine Co., where he would find his right and left bower. This man Boxford was never known to do an honest turn in his life, but is always waiting to find where he can play the cur, and down his fellow men. So brothers, take a good look at his picture, and for further identification you will find him with a wooden leg. You are sure to know him, and treat him the same as you would treat a yellow dog, and oblige,

Yours truly,

A SHINER.

GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

Chas. R. Atherton, Editor Journal:

Trade in our line is fairly good, no members out of work at present, and this local is again recording an increase in membership, bringing the total gain above thirty for the year. Last month on the 17th, we had the privilege of shaking hands with our esteemed International President, an occasion which this local celebrated with an open meeting that looked to him like a church social, so many ladies being present. The meeting was a hummer. The hall was tastefully decorated with flags, bunting and flowers; the stage with ferns and palms, which greeted the speakers, as they ascended the platform. Sweet musical selections were furnished by Henshel's orchestra, the finest in the city. The opening address was delivered by John D. Flanagan, who was followed by Chas. Carpenter, President of the Michigan Federation of Labor. Mrs. Alice Gun, president of the Ladies' Label League, spoke next. She made a touching plea for the union label, which resulted in a number of ladies present joining that body. Rev. R. Brown was the next speaker. He handled the subject from the ethical point of view, plainly pointing out the duty and benefits of organized labor, and emphasized the fact that progress of labor will only correspond to the same degree as the intelligence and harmony of the workers will permit. Mayor Geo. Ellis came next with a few congenial jokes, and Brother A. B. Grout then took the floor as the chief speaker. He gave an interesting discourse along the line of trades unionism, and the applause he received would make a politician feel sure of his election. The meeting, which was published under big headlines in all the daily papers, ended at night, when flowers and cigars were distributed among the ladies and their escorts. Every body present was delighted, and our local filled out quite a number of applications. The committee, who so successfully arranged this meeting, consisted of Brothers Geo. Bale, Bert Roe, Homer England, Carl Thurkettle and Wm. vonCloedt.

Fraternally yours,

H. J. HOENICKE.

TOLEDO, O.

Chas. R. Atherton, Editor Journal:

I wish to make a special plea to all union men in behalf of Local 13, in their fight against the Buck Stove Co., of St. Louis, which is a national fight against organized labor in general, in all lines of work. The local trouble is merely to be an entering wedge, which, if successful, will end in a general movement to go back to ten hours as the recognized day's work, and furthermore. Mr. Van Cleave, the President of the Buck Stove Co., is also the National President of the Manufacturers' Association and President of the Local Citizens' Industrial Alliance, of St. Louis. He has been very active in all labor trouble, whether in his line or not, being generally the leader and aggressor, showing what he would do and how he would do it. His present move is to break up the unions of St. Louis. He is of the same breed as Parry, of Indianapolis, Post, of Battle Creek, Mich., whose line is salvage grain, with a coffee flavor, and sweat shop labor, and the divine right Baer of coal trust fame.

Now, brothers, it is up to you to help yourselves by driving the Buck stove and range from the markets. As the line is something we all use, either for cooking or heating purposes, and if we cannot make ourselves felt in this fight we certainly cannot in any other line. In Toledo, Local 2 has put up a great argument with the one dealer who handles the Buck stove, by visiting all the unions in the city, and by distributing boycott cards, etc., until every working man in the city knows the firm is unfair. The local dealer, after spending a large sum in advertising the stoves, and carting stoves back to the store that had been sent out on trial, was forced to admit that his stove business is dead in Toledo, and has stopped advertisements and if he ever gets rid of his present stock of Buck stoves, he says he will never do it again. Do not let up now, for when the season for heating stoves is past, they will then try to push the ranges and cook stoves, and if discouraging letters reach the makers from every part of the country from their agents and dealers, Mr. Van Cleave will probably then realize

that trying to bust unions is not in his line, and will take less interest in such business, as I believe him to be a modern business man, and more ready to sacrifice his principle than his business.

Fraternally Yours,
MAXZ,
Local 2.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

November 18, 1906.

Chas. R. Atherton, Editor Journal:

I thought I would write to you in regard to Local 171, so that the members of our International Union will have something to read on Christmas day. I wish to say that Local 171 is getting along fine. We have a very nice little local; we have four or five good shops, and manage to keep all the members in work. We have a new shop called the Central Plating Works, which is owned by Mr. Higert, and is doing job work, and is paying his men 30 cents an hour, day work. We are getting together to give our third annual ball, and prize waltz, which you are all invited to attend, and will be given Wednesday evening, December 19, 1906, at Germania Hall, which we intend to make a grand success. If we keep on, in a few years we will have as strong a union town as there is in the union, so hoping that if you have nothing else to do on Christmas day that interests you, you will read this letter. Wishing you a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year, I remain,

Yours fraternally,
GEO. BECKTEL,
Rec. Sec'y Local 171.

BRIDGEPORT, CONN.

Chas. R. Atherton, Editor Journal:

On behalf of Local 40 of Bridgeport, Conn., we desire to state that business is good in this city. We have several nine-hour shops and are taking in new members at each meeting. The members are again taking interest in the work and the outlook is bright for the future.

Wishing all members a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year, I remain,

Fraternally yours,
(Signed) P. J. McMAHON.

MONTREAL, CAN.

Chas. R. Atherton, Editor Journal:

I am sending you a short letter to redeem my long standing promise of a contribution for our JOURNAL, hoping it's brevity will atone for the length of the other.

I am pleased to say that we are getting along very nicely at present, of course we had quite an amount of trouble to commence with. You can easily take it for granted that our employers did not encourage the organization of a local, but on the contrary they supplied us with all the obstacles they conveniently could.

Our first request was, in our opinion, a very moderate one, and was treated with mild surprise by some and others with good natured indifference, when we became insistent they evidently regretted their leniency and with a frown refused to consider the request for a moment or take any notice of us.

But when we returned to the attempt they began to realize that we were in earnest and were not to be denied our efforts began to bear fruit with the result that in most all cases we received increases, some were only temporary, and have since been added to by the Premier Corporation of Canada in a liberal manner, much to their own credit and our welfare.

We have endeavored in all our transactions to convince our employers that they may rely on our fulfilling our obligations with them, also that we are alive to the fact that their interest is ours and that we are honestly interested in their success as well as our own, and that any obligation entered into with the International can be relied on and that we will vigorously resent any breach of faith with us and the result is they now begin to treat us like sensible and tolerant men.

I can assure you, Brother Atherton, that none regrets more than your humble correspondent, that we were forced to take issue with one of the large companies, the contest was carried on quietly, vigorously and energetically by our brethren, all attempts at arbitration was refused by the company, fortunately President, Brother Grout came along in the course of his official visit and succeeded in opening the way for arbitration, which ended a strike of seventy-

six men, which began on the 25th of June, ending on July 27th. I may say that we did not get all we asked for, but we got more than the original compromise gave us, had the company stood by their agreement with us. It has also one great advantage, it has demonstrated beyond a doubt that the International is not to be trifled with and that it is a real live business concern, willing to attend to its business in a reasonable manner and capable of defending itself when called upon to do so.

We have succeeded in advancing wages at least 10 per cent and in many cases much more and at the present are working energetically to make our membership equal to our number on the first anniversary of our existence and from the progress we have made perhaps you can assure our brethren that our chances are very good for we are convincing all employed in the trade that it is to their advantage and that organized efforts will easily succeed where the individual will as certainly fail.

I regret to see in the JOURNAL that Vice President Brother Acheson has resigned, but have much pleasure in wishing him all the success he can desire.

As this is the last opportunity of writing for the JOURNAL in 1906, permit me to offer the compliments of the seasons to the officers and brethren of the International and express the hope that 1907 will be even more successful than 1906.

Fraternally yours.

Statistician No. 320.

EVANSVILLE, IND.

Chas. R. Atherton, Editor Journal:

It has been six months now since we have been organized, and in that short time we have advanced ourselves more than we expected. We have got an increase of 25 cents a day in two shops and got the prices on piece work raised in two shops that average about 50 cents a day. We got these advances without any trouble with the firms. The members of the local all work in harmony and the best of feeling prevails. Hoping that you will excuse mistakes, in this, my first letter to the JOURNAL, I remain,

Yours fraternally,

OWEN G. FORD,
Local 325.

WOODSTOCK, ILL.

Chas. R. Atherton, Editor Journal:

At our last regular meeting I was asked to write a letter to the JOURNAL for publication, and I will make the attempt on short order. Will say that Local No. 179 is in very good condition and are at present working very hard to gather up all that are out of the organization and are quite successful, but there are quite a number out as yet. President A. B. Grout visited us in October and we had a very good meeting, after which we went in a body to the Hotel De Waverly and partook of a very nice oyster supper.

We ate them raw. We had no slaw. Oh, but the soup it was immense. Bouquets, pickles and olives too, for that was the best that they could do. (Am going to quit shining now.)

Beginning on the second Tuesday in December, 1906, we will hold our first meeting in our new quarters at the K. of P. Hall, and will continue to hold them on the second and fourth Tuesdays of each month. We have initiated about twelve members during the year and have good cause to say that we will enroll a few more in the near future. We have not attained the strength whereas to have a closed shop.

We have the open shop and the apprenticeship question to go up against, which is doing the company a great deal of harm, but they do not seem to realize it. Their apprentices are costing them lots of money and very poor work. But we all know that the capitalists are trying to get all they can for just as small a wage as it is possible. And at present are making the fight of their life to down organized labor throughout the country. Therefore it is the duty of every union man to get his shoulder against the wheel of their organization and help to move it along for his brother unionist's good, which is his own interest. Let us place our International Union in a good financial condition and then we will be able to receive better conditions than we have ever received before. I say, brothers, it is impossible for us to receive something for nothing; our per capita tax should be fifty cents per month instead of twenty-five; our dues ought to be one dollar each month instead of seventy-five cents; we ought to have on top of that a quarterly as-

essment of one dollar and then we would be able to meet the fights that are imposed upon us by the manufacturers' associations and the Citizens' Industrial Association.

Did any of you ever take time to look up what a grand organization the cigar-makers are, notice the amount of dues they pay, and then of all the strikes and lockouts they have, death claims to pay and out of work benefits, then notice the financial report of their organization which is very nearly one million of dollars.

Our own organization could be in just as good condition accordingly, if we would put our shoulder to the wheel and make it move along. The unions have bettered the conditions of laboring men, in spite of the great odds against them; this is shown by the result of the investigation by the bureau of labor, into wages and hours of labor during the year of 1905. The figures show that the average wage per hour in the principal manufacturing and mechanical industries of the country were 1.6 per cent higher than in 1904; that the average hours of labor per week remained the same as in 1904, and that 6.3 per cent more persons were employed in the establishments investigated. As there was no reductions in the average hours of labor per week, the average weekly earnings per employe were 1.6 per cent higher than in 1904.

When the figures relating to wages and hours of labor and those relating to retail prices of food are brought together, it is seen that the retail price of food, due weight being given to the quantity and cost of the different commodities consumed, were 0.6 per cent higher in 1905 than in 1904.

As the average wage per hour increased more than the retail prices of food, the purchasing power of both hourly and weekly wages was 1 per cent higher than in 1904; or, expressing in other words, an hour's wages in 1905 would purchase 1 per cent more food than an hour's wages in 1904. But remember that those figures are only taken from forty-two industries and an average drawn up.

Those figures look good but when you follow up the statistical reports of the government, here we find that in 1900 there were 1,700,000 children under the

age of sixteen years employed in the United States and a recent report just issued finds that there are over 2,500,000 children under the age of sixteen years employed now in the United States.

Here is something else that looks bad to me: The United States laid down \$10,000,000,000 and 1,000,000 lives to abolish colored slavery; it now has 2,500,000 wage slaves under the age of sixteen years old. Whose wages do not exceed on an average of \$1.50 per week, does this look very prosperous for a nation that is classed as the most enlightened nation in the world?

During the year from June 30, 1904, to June 30, 1905, the total number of immigrants were 1,026,499. Of the total number, 226,320 of them were (north and south) Italians; there were 102,437 Polish people, and 129,910 Hebrews; 1,971 Chinese and here I would like to call your attention to the fact that at the next campaign you will have to vote on the question of the Chinese immigration law, and look up the question before you vote. Admit the Chinaman and you will have him to compete with in the labor world, for remember the Chinaman takes a handful of rice, puts it in a gallon of water, boils it, then eats the rice, and drinks the broth and swells up like a warty toad and lives on that for three or four days. Can you do that, brothers? Not as long as you have Parry, Post and Van Cleaveism to buck up against.

Fraternally yours,

C. H. C., Local 179.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

Chas. R. Atherton, Editor Journal:

Regular meeting of Local 30, President Hart in chair; roll call of officers, all present. Our hard-working financial secretary, Bro. Sullivan, on deck, not forgetting the treasurer, Brother Kenefick and our guardian. We have to elect one every meeting. As for the members we are lucky to get a quorum, as we are near the closing of the year under the good and welfare of this union a brother makes the following report: Initiated 7 members; suspended, not telling that; 52 members in good standing, 25 in skate shop, 9 hours, time and a half for over time (the skate shiners are union men) \$2.50 per day. Bemis & Call, tools, etc., all union men, conditions

same as above, they lately received a raise in wages. We have a few working for Uncle Sam, at the U. S. Armory as they do not attend meeting do not know their conditions as they don't bother us, why? You know, steady job. The brother wishes to correct himself there are a few good ones at the armory, you can get a line on the conditions here from the above report. The brother also reported that District Organizer Brother Lever would be here some time this month to try and put new life into the polishers working under the jurisdiction of Local 30. Report accepted. Financial secretary's report on receipts and expenditures, members as a whole very good on payment of dues (the number we have); also strike assessment; expenditures mostly on raffle tickets, getting to be a steady question at most every meeting, the local purchased the tickets, but members as individuals not so prompt to purchase same, report accepted. The executive board reports that they will assist Brother Lever and there is no reason why we cannot increase our membership to 75 or a hundred. Voted to accept the report of the executive board; meeting adjourned.

C. D. LANE,

Recording Secretary Local 30.

KOKOMO, IND.

Chas. R. Atherton, Editor Journal:

As this is the first from Local 323, and we hope it will not be the last, we have not very much to say. Brother McGreevy was here for a few days and succeeded in securing three applications for membership, we having nine members now and hope that in the near future to make this one of the best organized towns of our craft in the country. Of course we are only in our infancy, but everything looks at present as if we are going to grow rapidly, as we are a lusty youngster now, it was hard sledding at first, but by pulling together we are firmly on our feet and intend to stay there. We are preparing to make an extra effort in securing new members and at next writing hope to have several other shops in line. We are going to ask for an agreement in one shop and do not anticipate any trouble in securing it. Fraternally yours,

F. A. WALSH,
Local 323.

TOLEDO, O.

Chas. R. Atherton, Editor Journal:

Before this is in print, most of the members will have heard of the strike of Polishers and Buffers at the plant of the Pope Motor Car Co., of this city, but probably they would like to know the cause, therefore this explanation.

The machinists, to the number of about 250, were called out on August 30, on account of the firm inaugurating the "spy" system in all machine departments. One man in particular, Roy Sanchez, known as the Cuban, was especially obnoxious to them, as he has a record a yard long, composed of attempts to disrupt unions by causing dissatisfaction between employer and employe. He is in the employ of the National Metal Trades Association, and all who are familiar with the tactics of that tribe know that they will stoop to any means to attain their end. Well, to get to the Polishers at Pope's. Shortly after the machinists went out, the entire force of polishers were laid off. Reason given was, no work. Five of them were put back at once, and a promise given that when men were needed the others would be reinstated. Two more men were put back on November 5, and on the 7th three non-union men were brought here to be put to work on November 8. As we had been expecting some such action, we had prepared for it by having an executive officer act on the case. His recommendation was, that men be called out if discrimination was shown. On November 8, when the non-union men came to work, the shop committee waited on the Metal Trades man who is now in charge of the factory, and were told that they intended to put non-union men in all departments, and that the promise made, to reinstate men laid off, would not be lived up to. Under those circumstances, what was there to do? As we see it, nothing but refusal to work on the part of our men. One of the men brought here gives the name of Benj. B. Bill. He claims Cleveland as home, and acknowledges that he has been a strikebreaker for more than five years and is in the service of the Joy Detective Agency of Cleveland. Another one of that trio calls himself Thornton and Cincinnati as where he lives.

That city is the home of the N. M. T. A., and although Thornton says he was hired on applying in answer to an adv., it is significant that on the day he went to work here, Wuest, the "talking delegate" or commissioner of N. M. T. A. was in the Pope plant and had a lengthy talk with Thornton, seeming to have been acquainted with him for some time. This man Wuest is in complete charge of the shop. He has placed in the superintendent's office a man named Aitken, and he does all the business of the firm, such as hiring men and also firing them. As a boycott would be of no use in this case, our efforts will be concentrated on making it as expensive as possible for the firm to do business. Locals have all received circular regarding adv. in newspapers, and if they will all comply with request therein, we will endeavor to do the rest. It is only a little more than a year since the Toledo branch of N. M. T. A. was formed, and in that time they have involved the Iron Molders and Machinists in trouble and have now started for the Polishers. Wuest boasts of the hundreds of unions he has "busted," but we hardly think he will add to the number in this town. Will keep the membership informed as to progress of the fight, and we request that any of our men who are thinking of buying an "auto," will pass up the Pope car.

Fraternally yours,

S. F. S.

KENOSHA, WIS.

Chas. R. Atherton, Editor Journal:

Local 45 has every man working at the trade in our union. We have a nine-hour day, and every member at work. Our brothers, of whom I wrote in my last letter, were defeated, thus bringing to mind the words of Wendell Phillips, the eloquent orator, and passionate hater of slavery in every form, when he said: "Unless there is a power in your movement, industrially and politically, the last knell of Democratic liberty in this union is struck," therefore, brothers, let us also organize like our friends the trusts, then we will all be able to say, "Peace on earth, good will to men."

Yours truly,

CHAS. DAHMS.

BOSTON, MASS.

November 18, 1906.

Chas. R. Atherton, Editor Journal:

Local 331 was organized September 5, 1906, by Brother Organizer Geo. W. Lever, who, after diligent work, succeeded in organizing this local, namely, the pressure gauge makers. The first meeting was called by Brother Lever for this purpose. There were five gentlemen present. At the second meeting there were seven present, six gauge makers from the Star Brass Mfg. Co., and one American steam gauge company, just enough to open a charter, though at that time it was thought that it would not be a success. At the period of one month, the gauge makers of the Star Brass Mfg Co., went out on strike for a nine-hour work day, and succeeded in obtaining the nine-hour day in twenty-four hours time, which was a victory for us. Today, we have a membership of thirty-eight, comprising the various gauge shops with the exception of the Crosby Steam Gauge Co., and we hope in the future, to swell the organization until we are organized to the man, when we will be one great body, and one great unit. Hoping this letter will not be too long, with best wishes, I remain,

Fraternally yours,

LOCAL 331.

ALBANY, N. Y.

November 18, 1906.

Chas. R. Atherton, Editor Journal:

Dear Sir and Brother—I thought I would write a short letter for the JOURNAL, as it has been several months since I let the brothers hear from this local through the JOURNAL. Business here is very good at present, all the brothers working. The consolidated Car Heating Co., granted the men the nine-hour day. It is not a union shop, but we have two members working there, and they, with a number of union machinists, asked for the shorter day and got it without any trouble, and at the same wage.

This local has been in bad shape for some time, owing to some brothers getting behind in their dues, and assessments, and though some members are being carried after they should have been suspended, in the hope that they would make good, but we are

getting back in good shape. We held a raffle of a bronze bust of Lincoln. Every brother took an interest in it, and it was a success in every way. Ticket 148, the lucky one, being held by John J. Jinnegan, of 117 Jefferson street, this city.

With kindest wishes, I remain,

Fraternally yours,

WM. McORMOND,

Rec. Sec'y.

IS PIQUA NO. 4 ON THE MAP?*Chas. R. Atherton, Editor Journal:*

As it has been many months since an article from here has appeared in our JOURNAL, I will try and let the membership of the country know that we are doing business at the same old stand. International President A. B. Grout was with us several weeks ago. A special meeting was called. A smoker was arranged by a good committee and afterward Bro. Grout spoke on the labor question for several hours, bringing out all of the important questions, complimenting our organization and requesting our members to stand by the organization and to meet manufacturers' associations face to face. I am satisfied to say that the members of Local 4 will fight to the last ditch, their action in voting on the one dollar assessment proves my assertion, as 32 votes were for and 1 against. I am just in receipt of a letter from C. R. Atherton, stating the total vote on same, but to my surprise the whole matter was defeated. I feel satisfied that if all our members had voted it would have carried; but instead, only 4,784 voted. As a rule those who are against any assessment for the welfare of our organization, will always rally to the ballot box and vote against it, while a great many who are satisfied and believe in improving our union remain away, thus causing all efforts of our national officers to be in vain. Yet the very element that voted against this matter are the ones that make the most noise when they are on strike and have no money to help them. Then the union is no good in their sense of the word. Yet this same element is not to blame, for it is only ignorance that causes them to do it. Therefore, our JOURNAL should be made educational. We should also have a couple of good speakers on the labor question

to tour the country at all times, going to the regular meetings of our members, lay bare the attacks of the master class on the working class. We do not want any speakers to go around and tell the working class that their interests are identical with those of the master class, because we are getting too wise for such rot. It has only been a short while ago that Maxim Gorky came to this so-called free America to tell us how our brothers were being treated in darkest Russia. He had no more than landed on this free soil than he was attacked by the masters' press, claiming he had another man's wife with him. If all American men were driven from this country because of similar crimes, our male population would be indeed small. But what is more surprising—is the attitude of our editors of the labor journals to copy these same articles that appear in the masters' dirty sheets and print them in our journal. As it has appeared in our JOURNAL, just so it appears in all others. Instead of bringing out of the facts of the so-called illegal wife of this labor leader and showing the working class the base lies manufactured against him, they can only copy what the boss says. To get these facts, write to the *Nihilist Magazine*, New York. If we are not fair to our own class, how can we expect the master class to show us any respect. I trust that our editor will get these facts and do justice to this man, who is giving his very life for the cause of labor and liberty. Whenever the master class denounce a labor leader, that is the one we should praise and do all in our power to assist him. The bosses don't want strong and true men for labor leaders; they want weak and dishonest leaders for labor. The men who go to jail for labor, like Maxim Gorky, E. V. Debs, Heywood and Morey, and many others, are the true type of labor leaders, and should be honored and respected by all the working class, union or non-union. Well, as I do not like to take up the whole JOURNAL myself, I will have to close, with best wishes to our organization and trusting I will be able to again write of No. 4, I remain,

Fraternally yours,
THOMAS IVEY, Press Agent.

LYONS, IA.

Chas. R. Atherton, Editor Journal:

Dear Sir—As we are a new local, it is impossible for us to report very much news to our brothers at the present time. We wish to state, however, that everybody is in good standing with the exception of one suspended member. Our local, though small, is flourishing and will be to the front with more news and greater prospects in the near future. We also wish to state that our apprentices were having trouble in regard to wages, but this matter has been fully adjusted. All members are becoming more interested in the welfare of our local. Hoping that we may be able to give our brothers a more interesting letter in the next issue of the JOURNAL, and wishing our brothers a merry Christmas and a happy New Year, we remain,
Fraternally yours,
MARTIN TEAHAN, JR.

KALAMAZOO, MICH.

Chas. R. Atherton, Editor Journal:

Dear Sir and Brother—At last Local 267 is waking up and coming to the front. The boys here realize that it is up to them to take their place along with the rest in the struggle for better conditions, and to help along the good cause.

The shops here at present are working five days a week, but are doing a good business in the sale of stoves, and the business outlook is bright for 1907.

We held an open meeting with speakers from the Trades Council, and although we didn't have as many present as we would like to have had, everybody enjoyed themselves, and left the hall with the firm determination to make this city one of the strongest in this section. If every member throughout the country would secure one candidate each, just think what it would mean to our organization. So wake up, brothers, and let's see what we can do when we try. Let's make it a Christmas present of one new member each to our respective locals.

Wishing the brothers in general a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year, I remain,

Fraternally yours,
R. M. EASTIN,
Rec. Sec'y Local 267.

BOSTON, MASS.

Chas. R. Atherton, Editor Journal:

Dear Sir and Brother—A brief word or two from Local 95, that the brothers of our International may know that we are still doing business in Boston and that trade is good, all being employed, with very few exceptions. The old year has been a generous one to us in Local 95, for during its life we have increased our minimum wage rate to \$2.75 per day for polishers and buffers. Previous to this year our agreements called for \$2.25, but we managed matters so that gradually we raised the wage to \$2.50 without even demanding a change in the stipulated agreement wage of \$2.25. This was done by our members seeking work, to refuse to take any job under \$2.50, so that after a few called for a vacant job and demanded wages of \$2.50, it finally came; so that in fact we had practically only to demand an additional quarter. The boys expect to do a few more things here in the very near future. Of course we cannot do anything without the aid of the International, which aid we had during this year.

Organizer Geo. W. Lever is doing valuable work in his line and as a result Local 95 is increasing numerically. I am sure that when Local 95 hears and the District Council No. 4 knows that we are to lose Organizer Lever, there shall be many expressed regrets. The fact is that Bro. Lever is to start in on December 1st as superintendent of the Boston Nickel Plating Co. Merry Christmas and Happy New Year to all brothers.

Fraternally yours,

WILLIAM J. HAMDRAHAN,
Secretary Local 95.

MIDDLETOWN, O.

Chas. R. Atherton, Editor Journal:

Your request for a letter from each local for the December JOURNAL, received and hope every local will respond, for it will certainly seem like a Christmas number, if all our locals have a letter in it. The members of Local 48 will be especially interested in it, for the reason that we have the same conditions here year after year, and we like to hear of the changes taking place in other cities, and as there are very few of the traveling

members of our craft ever stop off here, we have to depend on the JOURNAL for news of organization, so the more local letters the better we like it. As a member of this local continuously since its formation eleven years ago, I can't say much about the way the other locals are run, but can say that there is no better local in the country than Local 48. We have always kept good conditions here, also taken care of all our members when sick, or in trouble, and helped the families of brothers, whom it has been our misfortune to lose by death. In fact, we are as much like one family as it is possible for a body of men not related to one another could be, and it is because of this that our employers know that the spirit of brotherhood exists, that we are able to keep our wages and conditions up to a high level.

Wishing all the locals in our union the same success as ours during the coming year, I remain,

Fraternally yours,

M. J. DUGAN,
Rec. Sec'y Local 48.

EAST PITTSBURG, PA.

Chas. R. Atherton, Editor Journal:

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—Just a few lines to inform you and the membership in general that No. 255 is still trotting along in the same old way. Harmony and good feeling exist among the thirty-nine members, business transacted in the best possible manner known to us, and all seem satisfied and willing to do their part.

Conditions have always been, and are at the present time, very good; the nine-hour workday is established here, and has been for some years back, and while we can not bank very heavily on the future in the labor line, we feel that No. 255 is in pretty good shape. From reports work seems to be very plenty in this vicinity around Pittsburg. There are lots of shops that are not organized fully, but we hope to organize a district council in the near future, and possibly put an organizer in the field, which, no doubt, will build up the membership and raise the wages. In closing will state No. 255 extends greetings and wishes for a Merry Xmas to all the locals.

Fraternally,

H. P. JOHNSTON.

MARION, IND.

Chas. R. Atherton, Editor Journal:

Dear Sir and Brother—I will write a letter for the JOURNAL this month, as it has been a long time since our brothers have heard from Local 39. We have accomplished much here in the last month. Bro. James McGreivey, our organizer, has been with us. We have re-initiated a majority of our old members and taken in several new ones, and by hard work and close attention by spring we will be one in the lead, for by the first of the year there will be five shops that will employ polishers and buffers; they will employ about thirty-five all told, and it is our aim to have them all with us. Reading of the trouble our brothers have, makes me think of a song I have heard entitled "The Homestead Strike":

We are asking one another as we pass
the time of day,
Why men must have recourse to arms
to get their proper pay?
And why the labor unions now, must
not be recognized,
While the action of the syndicate must
not be criticized.

The trouble down at Homestead was
brought about that way
With a grasping corporation and the
audacity to say:
"We must all renounce our unions and
forswear our liberty,
It will give to you a perfect chance to
live and die in slavery."

CHORUS.

So the man who fights for honor—none
can blame him,
May luck attend wherever he may roam,
And no son of his will ever live to
shame him,
While liberty and honor rule his home.

See that sturdy band of working men
start at break of day,
Determination in their eyes, which surely
meant to say:
No man can drive us from our home for
which we have toiled so long,
No man can take our place. No! for
here's where we belong.

The locked-out men at Homestead saw
they were face to face

With a band of paid detectives and they
knew it was their place
To protect their homes and families;
and that was nobly done.
The angels will applaud them, for the
victory they won.
Chorus.

When a crowd of well armed ruffians
came without authority,
While like thieves at night, while decent
men were sleeping peacefully,
Do you wonder why all honest men with
indignation burn?
The shining worm that crawls the earth
when trod upon, will turn.

A woman with a rifle, saw her husband
in the crowd;
She handed him the weapon, and they
cheered her long and loud.
He kissed her and he said: "Dear wife,
go home until we're through."
She answered, "No! if you must fight,
my place is here by you."

J. M. FETROW:

GREENFIELD, MASS.

Greenfield, Mass., Nov. 19, 1906.

Chas. R. Atherton, Editor Journal:

As this is my first attempt at letter writing, I will endeavor to do the best I can to give a short sketch of our local's condition. We are just alive, and that is about all that can be said; held together by a true little band of union men, with conditions that have confronted us, it is truly a wonder that our local is in existence. We have practically the same membership which we had at our start, and all endeavors to induce members of our craft to join in our little local has proved fruitless. The conditions which our craftsmen are confronted with should be enough to spur them on to better their conditions, but if we cannot induce them to join by convincing them that it is for their best interests, we will leave them a little longer in their trance, until the strong hand of capitalism tightens its grip on them, or until they awaken to the fact that it is time to be up and doing.

Wishing the JOURNAL success, and a Merry X-mas to all, I am,

Yours fraternally,

ANDREW B. ANDERSON,

Rec. Sec'y Local 199.

OUR DEFENSE FUND.

Middletown, Ohio.

Chas. R. Atherton, Editor Journal:

As a member of the International Executive Board, which submitted the quarterly assessment plan to the membership for a vote, I was naturally disappointed that it did not carry, but was more disappointed at the small number of ballots cast—less than half of our members voting on the question, and hope the reason of it all was the fact that the greater number of our members are enjoying such good conditions that they do not think it necessary at the present time to contribute any more money. Knowing of the progress made by our organization during the past year, it seems impossible to realize we have gained as much as we have with the limited means we had at hand, and can only explain it by pointing out the caliber of the men who have done the work, for we certainly have some of the best workers in our organization that can be found anywhere, and they have done wonders in the past, but if we are going to continue on the same financial basis, they have got to do wonders in the future, merely to hold what we have gained without gaining anything more, and we have not got what rightfully belongs to us yet, by a long way; nor can we get it without more funds. I don't believe the membership intends that our organization shall not have more of the sinews of war to conduct the campaign with, but will give freely when a method of raising the money is submitted to them that meets with their approval.

Now, as the last plan did not suit the majority, I would like every member to try and think of some plan to increase our revenue, so that by the time our next convention meets we may have several good systems to choose from.

In the meantime let us all work a little harder than we have done in the past and make our organization such that instead of us seeking new members, we will have the non-union men working at our craft, begging for the privilege of joining us. We can do it, for our ranks are filled with the kind of men that are able to do it. Hoping you will be able to make the JOURNAL better with every issue, I remain,

Yours fraternally,
GEORGE FOSTER.

WATERTOWN, N. Y.

Chas. R. Atherton, Editor Journal:

For the benefit of the members of our organization, I would say Watertown is pretty slow on trades unions. The men do not seem to take much interest in their own welfare. Vice President Stokes was with us a couple of weeks ago. I think he stirred up a little spirit amongst the boys. He will come again soon. We had a smoker last week; we all raised our voices and helped. And if it did not have much effect, I hope in the near future to see Local 125 in better condition than at present. Wishing our entire membership a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year, I am,

Yours fraternally,
C. MORRIS, Sec'y.

ELYRIA, O.

Chas. R. Atherton, Editor Journal:

Dear Sir—Everything here is very quiet—nothing doing, so to speak, in line of trouble. Our local at the present time numbers an even dozen; it was thirteen for some time, but one member got leary of the hoodoo and got in arrears.

Two of our members, Brothers J. Foss and F. Kritzel, went rabbit hunting yesterday, and when they came in the shop this morning claimed they got nineteen rabbits, but I hear since it was different. They got but nine and Bro. Foss caught them and held them while Bro. Kritzel shot them. They claim they would have had more but the dog was sick; no wonder, look at the company the dog was in!

Bro. Dye, the horn and shear polisher, has moved his family into a haunted house. He says he is not afraid of the haunt, as the baby keeps him awake all night. Anyway, he is trying to induce Bro. Kelly to marry and rent part of the house with him. Bro. Taylor has a new heating stove now. He made it himself; didn't you Dick? Bro. Minke has a good rabbit dog, or at least that is what he thought until the other day when out hunting a rabbit turned on the dog and if Bro. C. F. Foss had not been there to take the dog's part, I do not know what would have happened.

I almost forgot to mention the fact that Bro. Flood nearly turned up his toes.

Yours fraternally,
A. MEMBER, Local 297.

AMESBURY, MASS.

Chas. R. Atherton, Editor Journal:

In reply to your request for matter for the December issue, I will give a brief history of the union from its inception in this town; as I understand it started here with ten or a dozen members in March, 1905. It lay kind of still for a quite a long time until March, 1906, it seemed to get a new life; then, that is the few members that held on to it, they met at a private house once a month. The treasurer, that is James G. Smyth and John H. Cushnie, financial secretary, started in to organize the buffers at first and metal spinners. Most all the spinners and buffers in one of the lamp shops were in by the middle of April; so it was arranged that we hire a hall and hold a meeting. We held the first regular meeting on the third Friday of April and elected officers as follows: Fred G. Garrard, president; Orren Beers, vice president; Owen Higgins, recording secretary; John H. Cushnie, financial secretary; James G. Smyth, treasurer. The success which has been gained by the labors here can be attributed to the earnest efforts of the officers principally the financial secretary and treasurer. Both men have left this town now. The former to Boston, Mass., and the latter to Dayton, Ohio. I will state briefly what we have gained here by the union, though not demanding anything through the union. Yet still we can thank the union for anything we have gained so far. In the beginning of July we asked for Saturday half holiday with a full week's pay, and our request was granted for two months, that is from the fifteenth of July to the fifteenth of September. Our next request was that the firms grant us a fifty-three hour working week; that is nine hours for five days and eight on Saturday. We sent our request in the form of a petition from each department in the shops, same to be sent through the foremen who most willingly presented it to the firm and we thank the firms who most graciously acceded to our request and met us in a good, square way and granted us the full prayer of our petition. One of the firms did, that is the Gray & Davis firm, who have always since they started business, treated their men in a very considerate way. The Atwood Manufacturing Co.,

do not as yet give them the eight hours on Saturday, but I think they will come to it in time. With best wishes to all affiliated brothers, I remain,

Fraternally yours, OWEN HIGGINS.

THE PEARSON FUND.

From Local 245, M. P. B. P. & B. W. Union, Decatur, Ill., Nov. 13, 1906.

To the Members of our National Union:

GREETING:—The trustees of the Charles Pearson fund wish to thank all who have assisted us so generously thus far; and also to submit a financial statement of our progress to date, for the last three months which is as follows:

Public Subscription—

Mr. Charles Reeves.....	\$53 90
Farries Mfg. Co. employes.....	50 00
The H. Mueller Mfg. Co.....	25 00
Mr. Lewis Petzel.....	3 30
	<hr/> \$132 20

Benefit Ball Game—

Mr. O. B. Moore, manager of the Cremos	\$21 80
Mr. Fred Clymers, manager of the Athletics.....	22 35
Committee	30 00
	<hr/> \$74 15

Local 245 has donated.....	\$104 40
" 13 St. Louis, Mo.....	10 00
" 48 Middletown, Ohio....	1 00
" 175 Kensington, Ill.....	5 00
" 27 Chicopee Falls, Mass..	2 00
" 111 Quincy, Ill.....	5 00
" 68 Cincinnati, Ohio.....	3 25
" 17 Buffalo, N. Y.....	2 00
" 95 Boston, Mass.....	3 00
" 138 Belleville, Ill.....	5 00
" 7 Grand Rapids, Mich..	2 00
" 44 Newark, N. J.....	5 00
" 171 Indianapolis, Ind....	2 00
" 297 Elyria, Ohio.....	2 75
" 21 Toronto, Ont.....	2 00
" 322 Kenosha, Wis.....	4 25
" 255 East Pittsburg, Pa...	5 00
" 280 Belleville, N. J.....	5 00

\$168 65

Total received.....	\$375 00
Total expenses.....	129 00
	<hr/>
Balance	\$246 00

Respectfully submitted,

GEO. KEPLER,
A. R. HOWSER,
BERT WEBB,

Trustees.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.

Chas. R. Atherton, Editor Journal:

Having been requested by Local 113 to write something for the coming month, seeing that it is the last issue of the JOURNAL for 1906, would say that Local 113 has not had a very great boom for the past year as just one year ago we were just 96 strong, and today we are 109, not much of a gain when one considers there are in this city about 400 working at the trade; but that does not discourage Local 113, as there are some of us that live in hopes that we shall gain more this coming year, seeing that labor has at last made themselves heard at the ballot at the late election by electing the state secretary from this city, Mr. John Whalen, one of the strongest labor leaders this state has, and that means that there are more to follow. On the 5th of this month Local 113 held a smoker, it being on the eve of election. It was not only a smoker, but also a political labor meeting, as our state secretary, Mr. John Whalen, also others gave the boys a few remarks on the issues of the day and also on the issues of unionism as the two in the writer's estimation should have been linked long ago, but the old saying is true it is never too late to mend, and we have begun by electing trade union men to state office. Now, in regard to the smoker, I must say that Local 113 has some fine talent which was shown by the members. Brothers Leo Schwab and Frank Amos gave the boys quite a surprise as mat artists; Brother Arthur Flish and Billy Marline did a turn with the "mits" which was very fine, being decided a draw; Brother Robert Kirby entertained with several songs and Brothers Robert and Chas. Kirby rendered a song entitled, "The Rich Man and the Outcast," which if produced at any of the theaters, would make a great hit. Brother Flynn of the Hatters' organization, happened to drop in and will say to any of the locals if he should call on them, don't let him get away without hearing some of his recitations; also his talk on unionism is right to the point. The committee that had charge of the smoker were Brothers Nick Schenzri, John Gartland and Chas. Kirby, and they did the handling of the refreshments which could not be

beat, and Local 113 intends to hold another smoker in the near future, and try and build up the organization.

Now, Mr. Editor, as this is my first letter to the JOURNAL and not wanting to take too much of your valuable space, I will conclude, by giving my regards to all the locals and wishing them a Merry Christmas.

Fraternally yours,

JAMES STANTON,
Local 113.

MILWAUKEE, WIS.

Chas. R. Atherton, Editor Journal:

As it has been some time since there has been anything in the JOURNAL from No. 10 of Milwaukee, I take this means in letting the brothers know we are still alive and kicking; just at present business in Milwaukee is fine; every one of the brothers are working and everything is running along fine. On November 8 we had the honor of having with us our International President, Brother Grout, who attended our regular meeting and after the business was over, gave us what you call a fine sneech and if the brothers of No. 10 follow out the example he set for us, things will run along a good deal better than it has in the past. One thing was about attending meetings more regularly and not let from fifteen up to twenty brothers attend to the whole business and also transact whatever comes up at regular meetings and I hope that in the future the brothers will have at least time to attend at least one meeting a month. Some we could not drag into a meeting room unless we had spent our money for cigars and beer and tell them we were going to have a h—l of a time, and that is the trouble with some of our brothers and I suppose other locals have the same thing to buck up against; but I hope the next time I write I can say that when our meeting is held the brothers must get there early or they won't have a chair to sit on, and that is the way it should be. Well, not wishing to take up too much space, I will close with best regards to all the brothers from No. 10. With best wishes, I remain,

Fraternally yours,

GEO. J. BERNER,
Rec. Sec. Local 10.

ELIZABETH, N. J.*Chas. R. Atherton, Editor Journal:*

Just a few lines for the Christmas JOURNAL to let you know that Local 9 is still traveling in the road of prosperity. Business here is good and all our members are working steady. The principle firm has just completed a large addition to its plant and by it we expect to make a substantial gain in membership. Our meetings of late are being better attended and are more interesting than heretofore. Not only are matters of local importance, but questions of economic and public importance are frequently discussed and debated on. This is, of course, a great encouragement to the local officers and the faithful few upon whose shoulders the burden of the work formerly fell. There is nothing more disheartening than non-attendance of members at the meetings, and their failure to work for the principles of their union and thereby live up to their obligations. If this were to be continued, it would be only a question of time until those who regularly attend and upon whom the whole business of the local depends, will weary of the task so unfairly laid upon them, and become discouraged.

A new and interesting feature is the apprentices' meetings recently started by President Speidel. These meetings are held every two months, when the boys assume the different posts under the guidance of the local officers. At first they regarded them as a fine joke, but now they are taking them more seriously and are rapidly learning the art of parliamentary procedure.

Our twentieth annual ball will be held on Thanksgiving evening and from all indications it will be a grand social and financial success. Our twentieth anniversary celebration will also be held during the Christmas holidays. This is the favorite social affair of the members of Local 9, especially the older members, and is always looked forward to with great pleasure. We usually have one or two of our International officers with us on this occasion and I trust this one will prove no exception. Hoping that either yourself or President Grout will honor us with your presence, I remain,

Fraternally yours,

JAMES MALLON.

PORTLAND, CONN.*Chas. R. Atherton, Editor Journal:*

Owing to the fact that Local 321 has had but a small amount of experience in the labor movement, having only been members of the organization for a period of eight months, and while we find it extremely difficult to create that interest among the few members we have, yet we have every hope that the desired effect will be obtained through the efforts of our organizer, as well as through the medium of our official JOURNAL, which in the writer's opinion is at the present time as instructive and able as any trades journal issued at the present time, thanks to our able editor. We have but eight members and have very little hope of increasing the number at the present time owing to the fact that about ninety per cent of the individuals who are working at our craft in this city are of that stamp that have been so often described as being satisfied as long as their boss has that kind word. That does little towards increasing the amount in their envelopes on pay day. On the other hand, he states to them in that kind way, stay out of the labor organizations and I will continue to run this shop; you can work for me as long as you desire. But, brothers, such remarks are unnecessary, owing to the fact that with the conditions existing as they do in the unorganized shops of this city, it would be impossible for them to accumulate an amount of money sufficient to carry them to the suburbs of the city, after they had provided a sufficient quantity of provisions to keep life in their wretched homes. In the face of all the above facts we are going to make every possible effort to educate them that better conditions can only be brought about by organization, and not by those bluffs from their employers. Our motto is:

"Stick to your Union, be ever brave and true;

Do unto the scalers as they would do to you.

When the battle is over and the victory we've won

We'll force every mother's son of them to join 321."

Fraternally yours,

J. GEARY, Local 321.

SOUTH BEND, IND.

Chas. R. Atherton, Editor Journal:

This being the first letter from Local 330, would like to ask the brothers to pardon us for we have not been organized but a short time, and it makes it a little hard to get in line with. And I can say since we have been organized that the brothers are more charitable to one another, which makes it a pleasant shop to work in. When organized we needed quite a number of repairs done about the shop to make it a respectable place to work in; such as the blower repaired, and also needed the prices adjusted. As we approached the Steel Range Co. for these articles they were very sympathetic with us. They speeded up the blower, and put a new one in the buffing room, which made quite an improvement to the place. When the prices were asked to be adjusted the company took it upon their part to have our respected foreman to go to each man and have him set a price on his work, to justify himself, which will take effect the first of the year. We think the company will honor the conditions without any trouble whatever.

We were all pleased to hear President Grout lecture on organized labor when he was here, and also to hear the Conn Horn Mfg. Co. was organized which will help our local.

Our local has 22 charter members and have prospects for three or four more next meeting night, which is the second and last Friday in each month.

Hoping this will meet with your approval, I remain,

Fraternally yours,
ARTHUR WRIGHTSMAN,
President Local 330.

ELKHART, IND.

Chas. R. Atherton, Editor Journal:

It is with very much pleasure that I sit down and write you a letter. I am indeed glad that I can tell you that we have a very good local here in Elkhart, Ind. It has been only a little over two weeks since Brother Myers was here the first time. We had a meeting on a Thursday night for the first one and it was so rainy that only a few turned out. In fact some of those that did not turn out were afraid to on account of their jobs. Well, at any rate, Brother Myers and one of C. G. Conn's men and eight

of them from the Sidway Mercantile Co., made out applications that night and started the ball a rolling. And on the following Saturday night we had another meeting and took in a few more applications. And on the next Saturday night we held another meeting and elected our officers. And the next Saturday night we had a special meeting and took in two hundred and eleven of C. G. Conn's employes, consisting of men, women, boys and girls. And we had a great time until we had them all obligated. So on the first regular meeting about twenty or twenty-five men of M. Beuscher's horn factory came gathering around the throne to fill out applications and take the obligation. After the ice was broke they almost broke their necks to get to join our union. This is what we boys have gotten out of it already that work for the Sidway Mercantile Co.: 40 cents per day more in addition to our present earnings. On Thursday night we made application for membership and on Friday night Brother Myers was out to see our boys, and on Saturday morning he went to the office and in the evening the Polishers and Buffers' were called to the office and then and there we got what we did by not being afraid to stand for what was just and right.

We are on the upward road and expect to push to the very end.

With best wishes, I remain,
Fraternally yours,
IRA ECKHARDT,
Cor. Sec. Local 335.

CHICOPEE FALLS, MASS.

Chas. R. Atherton, Editor Journal:

Once more we will endeavor to let the readers of our JOURNAL know of the conditions existing in Chicopee Falls. As regards the Stevens Co. trouble with Local 27. Our injunction case went to the master in the last week of July, and as yet he has made no report of his findings in the case, and the members feel that it is very nearly time for him to get his thinking cap on, and render a verdict. The firms are continually advertising for polishers, but cannot get them. The polishing room in the gun shop is filled with work undone, and they cannot get men to do the best grades of the work, and there it stands. The firm claims

that the placing of them on the unfair list has no effect on them, and it remains for the locals in the West to give us their assistance, and push the grievance in an energetic manner, and demonstrate to the firm that the trouble with our organization is not forgotten, as a thing of the past, as they would wish to have the local members believe. Our members feel as though one good energetic and united effort by the organization in general, would do much to bring the firm to realize that we are out to win this strike as a matter of principle, and not for any industrial interest. All our boys are at work, and we have still thirty-eight members on our roll, and only four employed in the city, showing conclusively that the members here are ones that can be relied upon to do their level best to further the interest of the organization. So once more, Local 27 desires to impress on the brothers the necessity of keeping their committee at work, not alone on our grievance, but upon all existing ones as well. Nothing succeeds like good energetic push, so keep the good work going. Our committee reports finding no unfair stoves sold in our city. Wishing all a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year, will now close.

Fraternally yours,

LOCAL 27.

ST. LOUIS, MO.

Chas. R. Atherton, Editor Journal:

Dear Sir and Brother—If you will permit, I will endeavor to acquaint the members of our International Union, through the columns of the JOURNAL, with the existing conditions in District No. 12. Business is not very good at this time, especially in St. Louis. The strike at the Buck's Stove & Range Co. still continues. All but six of the strikers have secured positions. While the boycott has been on but a few weeks, good results are shown. The boycott against the Kern Barber Supply Company of this city, is in good working order; the Journeymen Barbers' International Union has endorsed the boycott against this unfair firm, and notified their local unions to cease handling the product of said company under penalty. The firm was ready to come to an agreement with Local 13, but the

Manufacturers' Association and the Citizens' Alliance got to hear of it, and offered their assistance if the firm would continue the fight. Naturally, after hearing of the good things that were in store for them and other manufacturers, if the Metal Polishers' Union was defeated, they accepted the offer of the Manufacturers' Association and Citizens' Alliance. The fight against this firm still continues; get busy and call on the barbers in your vicinity, and let them know the attitude of this unfair firm. Not to overlook the Wrought Iron Range Company, I might say that the fight against this firm is just as warm as the day the members of Local 13 went on strike, January 15th, 1901. We are informed of a disagreement between the stockholders of this firm on account of being unable to agree upon a settlement with Metal Polishers, No. 13. Walter Culver, the president of the Wrought Iron Range Company, has withdrawn from the firm and has gone into business for himself, manufacturing ranges. We will make an effort to have his shop run on a union basis.

Fraternally yours,

J. L. DIXON,
District No. 12.

LOWELL, MASS.

Chas. R. Atherton, Editor Journal:

Once again we wish to say that the strike on in Lowell is progressing fairly well; the boys are mostly all working and have left a dozen or so on the field who are doing remarkably good work. True, the firm has secured several to take the places of the strikers, but we assure you that there is not a polisher or a buffer in their employ. They have several Armenians, but as the foreman says when the superintendent asked to put on a few more he remarked: "To h—l with them; we have enough of that stuff now." Boys, there is one fellow in particular who I would like you to get your eyes on, and if possible, I am going to have his picture published in the JOURNAL, so as it will enable the boys sometime in the future to identify this fellow without any bother. This fellow's name is W. Bowls, and his home is in Fitchburg, Mass. Now, Brothers, you throughout the far west and middle west, we would like you to

keep an eye on the new buildings and if possible prevent this firm from putting in any system of cash or bundle carriers. They have also what is known as the Pneumatic Tube system which they put into all large department stores.

Boys, we are on the eleventh week of the strike, and have this firm tied up and we want your assistance as the manager has plainly stated that if we could demonstrate that the boycott was effective by next March, he would do business with our organization. He makes mention of March because the firm are making extensive repairs and won't be able before that time to put on a full complement of men in their polishing and buffing department. So, if you give your assistance we can win. With best wishes, I remain,

Fraternally yours,
Strike Com. Local 103.

DECATUR, ILL.

Chas. R. Atherton, Editor Journal:

Dear Sir and Brother—We again write to the JOURNAL to let the membership of the International organization know that it will soon be four years since Local 245 was organized in this city, and we are glad to state that we still hold the nine-hour day and several other conditions, if we don't hold the closed shop condition. Our present officers: E. Steinmetz, President; Geo. Kepler, financial secretary; Otis Hoffhein, recording secretary, and Philip Reab, treasurer, have held offices in this local from the beginning, and have done all in their power to inculcate the principles of organized labor in Decatur and also in Local 245. The members of this local highly appreciate the work done by these officers. The International organization is about to begin a new year, which is likely to bring many changes in various trades throughout the country, so let each member of this organization resolve to do something to help bring about better conditions in our respective trades; to develop and maintain more friendly feeling between employer and employe. If each would try to do a little, what a powerful good could be accomplished by the great army of workers in our beloved country. So let us all, fellow workmen, resolve that with the coming new year we will take some part in that which means the uplifting

or downfall of the laboring class. Well, brothers, as I think I have already taken up too much space in the JOURNAL, I remain, wishing you one and all a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year,

Fraternally yours,
RALPH D. KEPLER, Local 245.

KENOSHA, WIS.

Chas. R. Atherton, Editor Journal:

In looking over the JOURNAL, I am reminded that I promised an account of our smoker held on Saturday, September 15. This happened so long ago as to be only a pleasant memory, but is worth chronicling as one of the events of our year. As usual, we had our hall well filled and had no difficulty in disposing of our refreshments, both solid and fluid. The Eagle quartette rendered some fine selections, which with an hypnotic exhibition by Bro. Merritt and able addresses by Brothers Welch and Marlatt, served to make the event an agreeable success. I believe our financial secretary drank the last bottle of pop (?) at 3:30 a. m. In regard to the condition of Local 250, I cannot boast of any material advancement in membership, and can only say that, owing to the peculiar conditions of our craft, we are up against some hard propositions in some departments. We expect to have our organizer, Brother Myers with us in a week or so, when we hope to get matters straightened out and running smoothly again. As it is, the members are still loyal and if they can be induced to attend meetings more regularly, our present difficulties can, no doubt, be overcome.

Under heading of "Welfare of the Union," it would not be out of place to inform the craft at large that our President, F. C. Johnson, is the proud father of a son, born October 5. "Barney" will no doubt bring his son up to revere the label and if the kid isn't a leading member of the next generation of union men, he won't take after his dad.

As this is my first letter to the JOURNAL, I will cut it short, especially as there is nothing more to write about. With best wishes to all, I am, as ever,

Fraternally yours,
J. R. NOBLE,
Recording Secretary.

MERIDEN, CONN.

Chas R. Atherton, Editor Journal:

As you have not heard from Local No. 8 for a long time, I thought I would write and let the brothers know that Local No. 8 is the banner local of District No. 3. With a membership of one hundred and thirteen members, and we hope in the near future we will double our membership. Business in Meriden was never better, all of the brothers being employed. We have had promises from some of our suspended members to come back to our union, but they have failed to keep their promises, because it would cost them \$5.00. At the present time we have an organizing committee, but they never did anything since they were appointed, but I will bring the matter before our next meeting and see what can be done. On the 6th of November, I am glad to state that there was great rejoicing among the labor men of Meriden, as we elected the President of the Central Labor Union, Albert Dossini as representative to Hartford. A young man of sterling qualities; a man who will stand up for the rights of organized labor. A word about the District Council No. 3. At the meeting held in Norwich, October the 28th, 1906, it was voted to pay the carfare of all the delegates so as every local in the district can be represented. Organizer Joseph L. Merchant is working night and day to make the District Council No. 3 a success, and if the locals appoint organizing committees to help him out, I am sure we will have one of the best District Councils under the International. With best wishes to the members everywhere, I remain,

Fraternally yours,

E. P. COYLE,
Recording Secretary Local 8.

TOLEDO, O.

Chas. R. Atherton, Editor Journal:

It affords me great pleasure to have the opportunity to write and inform all members of the M. P. B. P. B. M. B. & S. W. that Local 69 are doing all they can to have an organizer in the field, as Toledo has a few more brass workers that do not belong to our organization and by this brother organizer might get them in the line-up that means a great deal for any organization may it be ever so strong, then we have a good field for

an organizer to work in the surrounding towns; many brass workers there would join hands if it was made plain to them and I believe this can be done with a little hard work. But Local 69 are getting along nicely considering the circumstances in which a brother secretary left our local with a treasure of a nice sum. But with the assistance of President A. B. Grout, we landed him, safe and sound, for the full amount that he left with. He was a good brother one time, so we do not wish to prosecute him as we need the money more so than the state. But we shall get along much better in the future as our financial standing will be stronger and our sick fund will also be up to the old standard, so if a member should take sick there will be something to relieve him.

Toledo is not a place for Polishers to stop, as there is trouble on at the Pope Motor Car Co., and they induce men to work in their factory by paying good wages and make them eat and sleep in the factory. They have many such men at present. But are not satisfied and the men are leaving faster than they can employ others, and I hope those who read this will kindly advise travelers to pass Toledo up as a stopping place for polishers and machinists at present and by this method they will surely win the battle called success. As for Local No. 69, I can say their business is run so smooth that we hope every local may enjoy the same conditions.

Fraternally yours,

JOHN L. LESSIG.
Local 69.

QUINCY, ILL.

Chas. R. Atherton, Editor Journal:

As it has been some time since the members of the International Union have heard from Quincy, I am writing you today requesting a little space in the JOURNAL to let them know that Local 111 is still in business, and doing very good. Business in Quincy this year has been good, all of our brothers being employed, with good chances of employment the greater part of the winter. Local 111, through its individual members, has been trying to organize some of the non-union shops, but it doesn't look as if success will crown our efforts. A non-union man will always make

promises, but never redeem them. It seems to me that some of the Polishers in this land of the free will never be able to see any value or benefit in organized labor. But, we are not going to give up hope, sooner or later we will have them on the roll, and the closed shop will be the only one operating in Quincy. We are going to push things here a little, and in a very short time have a local that is second to none.

With best wishes to all brothers, I remain,

‘ Fraternally yours,
HY. W. VORNDAM.

NEWARK, N. J.

Chas. R. Atherton, Editor Journal:

Having not heard from Brass Workers' Union, Local 189, the brothers may think we are dead, but we are still alive and are coming along very slowly. Our meetings are not attended very well. It seems that our members do not take much interest in our local. Some of our members think more of sport and some are initiated and that is the last we see of them. At the meeting it is always the same old crowd that comes out. If any brother can tell me how to make the meeting interesting, that will bring the members out, kindly let me know as soon as possible, as we would like to have a full house.

In regard to the organizing and defense fund, some of our members think our wages are too low for higher assessment. Consider the difference in wages where the members of one city receive \$3.25 per day and others \$2.00 per day, it is not such an easy matter for a man to pay higher assessment, if he has low wages.

Local 189 has arranged for their second Annual Masquerade and Civil Ball, to be held on January 30, 1907, and we are looking forward for a good time and hope it will swell our treasury.

I am very sorry to write the above, but as Bro. Chas. R. Atherton, the general secretary, was after me for a letter, it was up to me to write and tell the truth. Hoping you will hear from me in the near future with a better letter and wishing all the brothers a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year, I remain.

Fraternally yours,

JOSEPH W. HAGER.

Recording Secretary Local 189.

SOCIALISM A CURE FOR PRESENT EVILS.

In this world there are two distinct classes, the working class and the capitalist class, or in other words, the class that works and the class that works the workers. Now, in order for the working man to free himself and his fellows from the tyrannical hand of oppression, is to understand the class struggle which has been going on for ages. In all the history of this revolutionary world the strong have always oppressed the weak; the pages of history are written with the blood of the working class in all the wars since the beginning of the world, with the exception of the Revolutionary War. The workers fought the battles while the capitalists stood by and collected the spoils, and so it is in this great industrial war; the man that does all the work gets only a small part back again—just enough to keep him in good working order, and he gives the rest of it to some kind-hearted captain of industry as a reward for giving him employment; and that is not all. He seems to be pretty well satisfied, for he goes to the ballot box on election day and votes for that same captain of industry or one of his hired tools, to use the whole machinery of the capitalistic courts and government against him in case he dares to ask for better conditions. Then again, you will see the capitalistic politician going around telling you how intelligent you are because you are going to vote for him, and what he believes in, so that he can rob you of the fruits of your labor by law, and these conditions will go on until you end this class struggle at the ballot box. I want it understood that I have not got a quarrel with any one, be he capitalist or worker. You cannot blame a man for taking advantage of you if you let him have your vote every year, for the men who make these laws that oppress you and therefore I don't blame the capitalist, for the workers are in the majority ten to one, and can change the laws any time they want to; but they don't seem to want to vote to free themselves. They are like the black slaves of old; they are afraid they will lose their masters. But the worker will wake up some day, and it is not very far off, and demand the full product of his toil and the establishment of the co-operative

commonwealth in the place of this unjust system, where the strong crush the weak to the ground. I claim that Socialism is the only final cure for the labor problem. Unions have done and are still doing a great work for the workers and wages would be a great deal lower without them; but the question is this: When we go to the market to buy, the capitalist is in a position to charge us whatever he pleases, and it is usually 20 per cent higher than wages, so you can see he generally gets his; he is in a position to exploit you under present conditions any way you take it. The only way for the workers to do is to abolish profit and establish Socialism and all your present evils will be gone forever.

Capitalism is dictating the laws, and writing the history of this nation, be it for better or worse. Nearly all the crimes that are perpetrated are but the logical outcome of our system of finance and industrial methods. No people can be industrially free that are financially dependent on capitalism; no man can be free that is dependent upon another for a job of work. Socialism would establish a government of the

people, by the people, for the best interests of the people in general—not a certain class. Class legislation has been a gigantic wrong of the ages and matters are going from bad to worse. Under Socialism those that build the palaces would have a chance or a right to live in them, if they cared to do so; also, they would produce things for use and not for private profit. Under Socialism starvation would not stare 80 per cent of the people in the face. The title of king, duke, master and servant would disappear from a few and be applied to all. Socialism would solve all the great political questions that confront the different nations of the earth. It would inaugurate universal peace, it would abolish the standing armies of the different nations, which have been a curse and a burden for ages, and convert them into useful and productive citizens; it would solve the trust problem and make all men stockholders, instead of a few favored ones; it would go farther than state or municipal ownership—it would be collective ownership.

Fraternally yours,
STANLEY DENEY, Local 5.

How to Increase Your Wages as a Workman or Your Profits as a Business Man Without Additional Cost to Yourself:

No matter what your calling or business, its permanency and success depend upon the steady employment and the ability of the employee to buy articles for consumption—limit the purchasing power of the employee and you start a chain of restriction that relatively affects all wage earners, business men and manufacturers.

Since the Cigar Makers' Union label stands for *high wages* and clean shops and fair conditions, it will be an act of kindness as well as profitable investment to



Purchase Union-Made Blue Label Cigars.

Reports of District Councils

DISTRICT COUNCIL NO. 1.

October 18, 1906.

Chas. R. Atherton, Editor Journal:

The twenty-first regular meeting of District Council No. 1 was held on the above date at 25 Third Avenue, New York with past-President Conlan, by request, presiding.

Locals of the District were represented as follows: Local 12, two delegates; Local 20, two delegates; Local 282, three delegates; Local 296, one delegate; Local 319, delegates absent. There were three visitors present, one being the financial secretary of Local 280, Newark, N. J.

Minutes of the previous meeting were read, and there being no objections were adopted as read.

Communication from Local 12, naming Bro. Wm. McCann as a delegate in the place of Bro. T. Malone (resigned) went through the usual course, and the delegate was seated.

Communication from General Secretary Atherton accompanying per capita on locals in District received and placed on file.

Communication from Central Federated Union, stating that Local 87 proposed changing their name to Brass Finishers' Union of Greater New York, and that the General Executive Committee would meet on Friday, October 19 to hear any objections, was read and laid over to new business.

Bill of \$6.05 for telephone service, by vote ordered paid.

Committee to Independent Metal Polishers' organization reported progress.

Auditing Committee reported, books of the District examined and found correct.

Business Agent Hellthaler then made his report, which was well received.

Local delegates reported as follows: Local 12—Progress, trade good, and that they will hold their annual ball on November 3. Local 20—Progress, conditions fair. Local 282—Reported a strike in shop of Whiting Mfg. Co. Local

296 reported that Local insisted upon charges being preferred against Bro. Ahles, who had a withdrawal card from Local 296 and had gone to work in a shop where Local 20 had trouble; both locals being unable to agree, decided to bring the matter before the District Council and have Vice President Hellthaler render a decision, same to be final.

Under heading of new business letter from C. F. U. was taken up, and by vote, Brothers Hellthaler and Krenrich were appointed to wait upon the General Executive Committee and file objections to Local No. 87's proposed actions.

Controversy between Locals 20 and 296 was discussed, pro and con, by the delegates. Bro. Hellthaler rendered a verdict finding Bro. Ahles guilty and imposing a fine of \$5.00.

The delegates then went into a lengthy discussion on the good and welfare of the District, and then adjourned by order of the President.

Fraternally submitted,

JOHN T. KRENDRICH,
Secretary.

DISTRICT COUNCIL NO. 2.

Chas. R. Atherton, Editor Journal:

District Council No. 2 held its regular meeting at the headquarters of Local No. 121 at Paterson on Sunday, Nov. 11th, with President Freeman in the chair; all the delegates responded to roll call except No. 193 and No. 100. On roll call of unions the following locals responded:

No. 9—Progress; everybody employed and trade booming.

No. 44—Progress, but the strike still on at the New York Metallic Bed Co., and that Chancellor Megee has issued an injunction against the pickets doing their duty. At Edison's a suspended member of No. 9 and No. 44 has taken the position as foreman, but the men

will continue to make from \$3 to \$3.50 per day.

No. 98—Business good and everybody at work, but don't forget their annual ball on New Year's eve.

No. 100—No delegates.

No. 121—Progress.

No. 189—Progress.

No. 193—No delegates.

No. 280—Wages have been increased and can't get men enough at the La Piur works; there is a chance to organize some of the men and the assistance of the business agent has been asked for. Motion made and seconded that it be granted. Carried. Brother Leary's report was as follows: He visited the Eureka Hose Co. of Jersey City and got some of the finishers to pay up and some agreed to join Local No. 193. He went to the Alha tool shop and said it was hard to hold the men in the organization as a great many are Polacks and they can't understand, or they won't. At the Manhattan Bed Co. he reported progress until the next meeting. At the Phoenix Lock Works he succeeded in getting one man to join No. 44. At Mergott some of the men had promised to join the local but they have not done so yet. He also visited all the breweries and tried to start a local of the beer pipe plumbers and to affiliate them with our International. At Storrsberg's he stated they wanted a foreman for the polishers and to the satisfaction of the firm, and the local one was procured. At the Merschaeu Bed Co. he got three polishers to join the local and got the foreman of the bed makers and assemblers and in the near future he expects to control the whole shop. At Hedges the strike is still on, but a member of Local No. 98 has started and it is up to No. 98 to get him out again. At the New York Metallic Bed Co. all of the pickets have been served with an injunction forbidding them the use of the public streets. On motion of Bro. Leary, a copy of the injunction to be kept on file and one to all the locals and central bodies and one to President Grout; also one to the American Federation of Labor now in convention, and to be published in the JOURNAL. Carried. The secretary-treasurer gave his report and showed the council to be in good condition. Motion made and seconded, that it be received. Carried. Motion made

and seconded that Bro. Freeman be excused from attending the American Federation of Labor on account of business. Carried. The Conn Musical Instrument Co., of Elkhart, Indiana, have placed the union label on all their goods, and the delegates are to report back to their locals. Motion made and seconded that the delegates of the District Council meet at Lyric Hall to receive the property of Ex-Secretary-Treasurer Bro. McCloud. Carried. Bro. McCann asked about Local No. 195, and Bro. Leary said he wrote to the secretary and got no reply. When asked about the men in the Mott Iron Works, he said he would get a letter of introduction to the superintendent and then he would have a chance to organize the shop. Five cents per capita tax was levied for the month of November. The secretary was notified to write to all locals of the next meeting place, the first Sunday in December. There being no more business the meeting adjourned.

WM. SYMONS, Secretary.

Report of Secretary-Treasurer of District Council No. 2, month of October, 1906:

Balance on hand, Oct. 7.....	\$ 32 78
Local 121—Oct. 7.....	2 65
Local 44—Oct. 13.....	33 60
Local 98—Oct. 15.....	4 30
Local 189—Oct. 15.....	3 55
Local 280—Oct. 17.....	4 55
Local 9—Oct. 19.....	27 90
International—Oct. 19.....	99 00
Local 280—Oct. 27.....	6 45

Total.....\$214 78

Expenses for month of October:

Oct. 13—Organizer's salary.....	\$ 24 00
Oct. 20—Organizer's salary.....	24 00
Hall rent for October.....	3 00
Oct. 27—Organizer's salary.....	24 00
Nov. 3—Organizer's salary.....	24 00
Nov. 10—Organizer's salary.....	24 00
Car far and expenses organizer.....	14 25
Treasurer's salary for October....	2 00
Mileage for all delegates, Pater- son, Nov. 11.....	3 40

Total expenses.....\$142 65

Balance, Nov. 11.....\$ 72 13

FRANK FREEMAN,
District President.

MICHAEL McCANN,
District Secretary-Treasurer.

DISTRICT COUNCIL NO. 3.*Chas. R. Atherton, Editor Journal:*

Norwich, Conn., Oct. 28, 1906.

The regular meeting of the District Council No. 3 was held on the above date; President Connolly, presiding. The following locals were represented: John Connolly, Local 169; E. P. Coyle, Local No. 8; John J. O'Brien, Local 25; James J. Kennedy, Local 35; John W. Clifford, Local 73; Michael Quinn, Local 52; Joseph L. Merchant, Local 321; John J. Murphy, Local 181. Minutes of the previous meeting read and accepted. Communication from Secretary Atherton received and laid over until new business. The following bills were ordered paid:

Joseph L. Merchant, car fare and expenses	\$5 10
John J. Murphy, care fare and expenses	5 55
John J. O'Brien, car fare and expenses	3 00
Albert J. Rosenthal.....	4 00
James J. Kennedy.....	5 65
Michael Quinn.....	6.45
John W. Clifford.....	4 95

Total.....\$34 70

The executive board reported as follows:

To the Officers and Delegates of the District Council No. 3: We, the members of the executive board, present at Norwich, October the 28th, 1906, have examined the books of Secretary-Treasurer E. P. Coyle, and have found that he has received for per capita tax and reinstatements and initiations, \$125.05.

Subscriptions, \$8.00; organizing, \$10; fair tickets, \$76.15; making a total of \$219.20.

Expenses for the six months, \$117.10.

Leaving a balance to date, \$102.10.

Signed:

JAMES J. KENNEDY,
JOHN J. MURPHY,
ALBERT J. ROSENTHAL,
JOHN J. O'BRIEN,

Executive Board of District Council 3.

Voted the report of the executive board be accepted. Voted Organizer Merchant's report for October be accepted as one of progress. Voted that the organizer visit Local 52, Thompsonville, November the 5th, 1906.

Vice-President Murphy presented a communication from Secretary Atherton

in regard to initiations and reinstatements since May the 1st, 1906.

Voted the communication be accepted and the secretary instructed to request Secretary Atherton for an accurate report of the initiations and reinstatements since May 1st, 1906.

Voted we take a recess for 20 minutes to sit for our pictures and forward the same to Secretary Atherton for the December JOURNAL.

The executive board recommended that Organizer Joseph L. Merchant go to New Haven Thursday, October 30th, Southington, third Thursday in November, also visit Local 308, Unionville, and try and straighten out matter.

Recommended, A. J. Rosenthal look after New Hartford local. Recommended the District Council decide on a permanent place to hold our meetings and take up the matter of paying all delegates car fare to the meetings. Recommended that we hold meetings quarterly, commencing January, 1907. Recommended to allow the organizer \$30 for November and \$25 for December.

The executive board reported on the recommendations drew up by said board.

Voted that this meeting concur with the recommendations of the executive board.

Moved and seconded that the Secretary receive \$10 for his services until the first of January. Carried.

Voted we hold the election of officers on the first Sunday in January at Trades Council Hall, Wallingford, at 1 o'clock p. m.

Voted the Secretary notify all locals of the change of meetings of the District Council No. 3.

Moved and seconded, all delegates not present at roll call, 1 o'clock p. m., shall be declared absent.

No more business, the meeting adjourned.

EDWARD P. COYLE,
Secretary-Treasurer.

DISTRICT COUNCIL NO. 4.*Chas. R. Atherton, Editor Journal:*

Watertown, Mass., Nov. 15, 1906.

In response to your request for a letter on conditions of this district, I am pleased to submit the following, hoping you will receive the same in time for the December issue of our JOURNAL.

At last, after several attempts to successfully organize a District Council in

this district, I am pleased to say that we have one formed, which will in a short time be one of the largest in our organization. Through the efforts of our International President A. B. Grout, early this year, and also the delegates of the old council, we on March 18, 1906, reorganized District Council No. 4 and have at this writing twenty (20) out of a total of twenty-four (24) locals in this district affiliated. We elected International Vice-President Geo. W. Lever as our organizer, and although working constantly in Boston since we placed him on the road, he has inspired unionism to a great extent throughout this district. He has added one new local to our district and in the near future will organize one in Peabody, Mass. I will state that initiations and reinstatements are coming in very good and that some of our brothers that have dropped from the organization are getting back where they belong. We have just passed through our state election in Massachusetts and have had the honor of one of organized labor being a candidate for lieutenant-governor. While I am sorry to say that he was not elected, he was beaten by so narrow a margin that it looks as though if he runs again he will be successful. But while not being successful in electing a lieutenant-governor, we were successful in defeating several state senators who in the past have voted against labor measures, and elected in their places men who we expect will look after labor's interests and the state's interests also. I would like to say to all members of this district reading this letter, that the organizer will start to work in other parts of the state from now on, as his work in Boston is nearly finished and if he is working in your city or town, do all in your power to assist him. There are thousands of our several crafts in this district outside of the organization and if we can only get them in we may in the future be able to reduce our P. C. T. There are some locals who are not prompt in forwarding their P. C. T., etc., and I hope in the future they will forward it by the first of each month. In this issue you will find the financial statement of this council and you can readily see that the receipts just cover expenditures. Now while it is not intended to create a large treasury in a council, still if all

locals were as delinquent as some in this district, we would have no treasury. We have an organizer at work and he must be paid regularly each week as we are. We have as president of our council a brother who needs no introduction from me, but I think every member of this district would censure me if I did not let our brother members outside this district know of our sense of gratitude to him for his untiring efforts to make District Council No. 4 perfect. Brother M. H. Dillon, president of District Council No. 4 is a member of Local No. 151 of Worcester, Mass., and his efforts in behalf of organized labor in Worcester and vicinity is well known throughout the state. As each district secretary-treasurer will write each month an article on conditions, etc., of his district, I will conclude with the hope that my next letter will be one of continued prosperity. I am,

Fraternally yours,
JOHN A. LOYND,
Secretary-Treasurer.

Financial statement of District Council No. 4, October 31st, 1906:

Cash on hand, July 1, 1906.....\$ 74 27
Receipts July 1 to Oct. 1, 1906.. 572 75

Total receipts.....\$647 02
Expenses July 1 to Oct. 31, 1906. 559 30

Cash on hand Oct. 31, 1906...\$ 87 72
Attest: JOHN A. LOYND,
Secretary-Treasurer.

DISTRICT COUNCIL NO. 5.

Chas. R. Atherton, *Editor Journal*:

Elmira, N. Y., Nov. 11, 1906.

Meeting of District Council No. 5, called to order, President Stokes in chair.

Officers present: President Stokes, Vice-President Smeeder, Secretary-Treasurer Lyons.

Motion made and seconded that all delegates present be seated.

Minutes of last meeting adopted as read.

Motion made and seconded that the blanks furnished by General Secretary, be received, and secretary instructed to comply with request.

Report of Secretary-Treasurer read.

Motion made and seconded that report be received, and a committee ap-

pointed to audit the books. (Carried.)
Committee appointed: Smeeder, O'Brien
and Gartland.

Report of organizer read. Motion
made and seconded that the report of
the organizer be adopted as read. (Car-
ried.)

Report of Delegates.—Delegate Tin-
dell, reports grievances all settled up at
Phillins, Clark Stove Works, member-
ship increasing in Geneva, and look for
a good local in the near future.

Adjourned until 2 p. m.

Reconvened at 2 p. m.

Report of Auditing Committee read.
That they find Secretary-Treasurer's
books in good shape.

Motion made and seconded that re-
port of Auditing Committee be adopted
as read.

Report of delegates resumed. Dele-
gate Smeader reports business good in
Syracuse, and request the service of or-
ganizer in the near future.

President Stokes reports that business
is good all over district, and makes a
strong appeal for harmony in all locals.

Delegate Hefferman of Troy, reports
business fair.

Delegate O'Brien of Elmira, reports
business good.

Delegate Hefferman also reports that
the locals in Schenectady will again be-
come members of our organization.

Delegate Lyons, reports business
good, and request the service of an or-
ganizer for an indefinite period.

Motion made and seconded that the
Secretary-Treasurer be paid a salary of
\$25 a year.

Motion made and seconded that the
next meeting be held on Sunday, Feb.
10, 1907. (Carried.)

Motion made and seconded that the
work of organizer be left to his own dis-
cretion. (Carried.)

Motion made and seconded that the
next meeting be held at Germania Hall,
River street between Congress and Fer-
ry streets, Troy, N. Y.

Signed: JOHN LYONS,
Secretary-Treasurer.

Report of Secretary-Treasurer Dis-
trict No. 5, October 12 to November 11:
Receipts—

Oct. 14. International	\$ 31 80
“ 17. Local No. 57.....	3 45
“ 17. “ “ 15.....	1 00

“ 17. “ “ 258.....	12 00
“ 19. “ “ 113.....	16 05
“ 19. “ “ 17.....	9 05
“ 24. “ “ 42.....	1 00
Nov. 1. “ “ 334.....	4 20
“ 2. “ “ 15.....	5 00
“ 2. “ “ 17.....	12 00
“ 6. “ “ 42.....	22 50
“ 6. “ “ 79.....	6 45
“ 11. “ “ 15.....	40 65
“ 11. “ “ 156.....	29 80

Total	\$195 45
Balance on hand Oct. 12, 1906...	180 80

Total	\$376 25
Expenses	237 24

Balance on hand Nov. 11, 1906...	\$139 01
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Monthly Receipts—

Aug 12 to Sept. 12.....	\$ 81 40
Sept. 12 to Oct. 12.....	108 20
Oct. 12 to Nov. 11.....	195 45

Total	\$385 05
Balance on hand Aug 12.....	119 18

Total	\$504 23
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Monthly Expenses—Organizer—

Aug. 12 to Sept 12.....	\$115 73
Sept. 12 to Oct 12.....	121 50
Oct. 12 to Nov. 11.....	116 14

Total	\$353 37
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Monthly Expenses—Secretary-Treas-
urer—

Aug. 12 to Sept. 12.....	\$ 2 25
Sept. 12 to Oct. 12.....	2 00
Oct. 12 to Nov. 12.....	7 60

Total	\$ 11 85
Organizer	\$353 37
Secretary-Treasurer	11 85

Total	\$365 22
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Total receipts.....	\$504 23
Total expenses.....	365 22

	\$139 01
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Expenses— October 12 to November
11, 1906:

Organizer—

Salary	\$100 00
Mileage	16 14

Total	\$116 14
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September 12 to October 12, 1906:

On account, Oct. 17.....	\$113 50
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Secretary-Treasurer—	
Mileage	\$ 6 60
Postage	1 00
Total	\$ 7 60
Organizer, on account, Oct. 17..	\$113 50
Organizer, salary and mileage, Oct. 12-Nov. 11.....	116 14
Secretary-Treasurer, mileage and postage	7 60
Total	\$237 24
(Signed) JOHN LYONS, Secretary-Treasurer District No. 5.	

NOTICE.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 11, 1906.

Locals are requested to make nominations for the office of Organizer, which must be returned to this office on or before December 1, 1906.

Hoping you will comply with the request, I remain,

Fraternally yours,

(Signed) JOHN LYONS,
Secretary-Treasurer.

DISTRICT COUNCIL NO. 6.

Chas. R. Atherton, Editor Journal:

Meeting of District Council No. 6,
October 26, 1906.

Meeting called to order with President Neil McCullum in the chair.

President Cahill reported sick. Vice-President Hogen absent. Brother Davis was appointed guard. Communications and bills. Moved and seconded that hall rent be paid, \$10. Organizer salary to take the same course, \$96. Martin printing bill be laid over.

Report of delegates. Three delegates absent. Local 19 reports that they will not go into any agreement with any shop unless they sign regulation agreement of our organization. Local 132 reported progress. Local 160, trade fair. Local 252, a smoker next Sunday night also open meeting.

New business. Moved and seconded that delegates report to secretary monthly how many members in their locals. Moved and seconded that next meeting be held in Toledo, November 25, 1906. Organizer's report. Visited all furniture houses in regards to handling Farmer's brass beds. They agreed to not handle same until such time as they come to terms with our organization. Conference with Forest City Brass Co., in regard to settlement with polishers. Held joint open meeting

of all crafts affiliated with our organization. Tried to get all men not members to join. Visited the following shops, for the purpose of organizing same: Grabler Mfg. Co., Broadway; Atlas Brass Co., Cleveland Brass & Broze Co., Globe Stamping & Machine Co., United Brass Co., Cleveland Stamping Co., Lageman Mfg. Co., Allyne Brass Foundry, City Brass Foundry, Tummeng Brass & Bronze Foundry.

Visited Toledo in regard to trouble at Pope Motor Car Co. Marreau Gas Co., on grievance of Local 160. Good and welfare. Moved and seconded that an open meeting be held every third Wednesday during the winter months, for the purpose of organizing so we will be in a position to demand better conditions next spring. Carried. All delegates reported an increase of members from three to five every meeting night. Business good. Farmer Brass Bed Co., Standard Sewing Machine Co., Glauber Brass Co., unfair.

Yours respectfully,

JAS. CAHILL, Treas.

WM. DETTMER, Sec.

Receipts—

Local 3	\$22 80
Local 19	12 70
Local 132	9 80
Local 160	3 00
Local 252	4 50
Local 297	1 20
International	34 90

Total\$89 90

Expenditures—

Organizer's salary.....	\$96 00
Hall rent.....	10 00

Total\$106 00

Respectfully submitted,

WM. DETTMER, Sec'y-Treas.

DISTRICT COUNCIL NO. 8.

Proceedings of the District Executive Board meeting, held in Middletown, Ohio, October 29, 1906.

Meeting called to order by President Foster, at 10 o'clock.

Roll call found Bros. Hill and Bowman absent.

Bro. Bowman was excused on account of sickness in his home, and Bro. Hill was excused on account of his leaving

the District, and the remainder of the Board took up the business of the District.

Bro. Foster then made his report, which was very short, reporting the District getting along fairly well, considering the fact that Local No. 5 had not paid any P. C. T. for three months, but he reported that Bro. Grout had made a ruling that locals could not withdraw from the District Council, and could and would be suspended for non-payment of P. C. T. to the District, the same as they would for non-payment of P. C. T. to the International. He also reported Cincinnati getting along good at the present time, and that he was going to resign his position as business agent there and ask that the organizer be sent to Cincinnati in the near future.

Moved and seconded that the report of Bro. Foster be accepted. Carried.

Secretary-Treasurer reported as follows:

Received from locals for quarter.	\$220 80
Received from International for quarter	66 60
Balance in Treasury July 29.....	121 92

Total receipts for quarter.....	\$409 32
Organizer's salary and expenses to October 14, 1906.....	\$314 51
Secretary-Treasurer's salary and expenses for quarter.....	46 51
Miscellaneous—Local 43, for loan	25 00
Total expenses, of which \$6.37 remains unpaid.....	386 02

Balance in the Treasury....\$ 29 67

Secretary-Treasurer reported having let the Organizer take a vacation for a week.

Moved and seconded that the Secretary-Treasurer's report be accepted as read. Carried.

Expenses of the Executive Board to the meeting:

Geo. Foster.....	\$ 1 30
G. Lucas.....	4 95
Jac. McGreevy.....	70
Week's salary and expenses of Organizer, from Oct. 14 to Oct. 21	27 22
Balance due Organizer from last week	6 37

Total expenses.....	\$40 54
Total cash in Treasury.....	29 64

Leaving a balance of indebtedness to

Organizer	\$10 87
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Moved and seconded that the report of bills as far as the money will go, and as fast as the P. C. T. comes in the Secretary finish paying them. Carried.

Moved and seconded that the report of the Organizer be accepted. Carried.

Moved and seconded that the Organizer put in the next two months between Marion, Kokomo, Richmond and Muncie, *unless* the work is finished in less time, and that he notify the Secretary when he has finished the work, and the Secretary notify the board when the work is completed. Carried.

Moved and seconded that when the Organizer is through in Marion, Kokomo, Richmond and Muncie, that he be sent to Cincinnati for the remainder of his time before the convention. Carried.

There being no further business, the board adjourned.

Respectfully submitted,

G. LUCAS,
Secretary-Treasurer D. C. No. 8.

Monthly report of the Secretary-Treasurer of District Council No. 8:

Receipts—	
Local 4—P. C. T.....	\$ 9 60
Local 43—P. C. T.....	15 20
Local 48—P. C. T.....	4 20
Local 102—P. C. T.....	4 40
Local 124—P. C. T.....	12 00
Local 171P. C. T. and initiation	9 00
Local 323—P. C. T. and initiation	3 50
From International Secretary-Treasurer Atherton.....	19 70
Total	\$ 77 50

Organizer's expenses—	
Sept. 23 to Sept 30.....	\$ 27 45
Sept. 30 to Oct. 7.....	27 20
Oct. 7 to Oct. 14.....	26 37
Oct. 14 to Oct. 21.....	27 22
Ex. Board's expense to board meeting	6 95

Total	\$115 19
Secretary-Treasurer's salary.....	8 00
Printing, stationery, postage, etc.	1 36
Total expenses.....	\$124 55
Receipts	\$ 77 50
Balance in Treasury.....	36 18
Total	\$113 68
Expense	124 55
Balance indebtedness.....	\$ 10 87

DISTRICT COUNCILS NOS. 10 AND 11.

Regular meeting of District Councils Nos. 10 and 11, held November 18, 1906. Meeting called to order by President Ferris. All officers present. The following delegates reported at the roll call:

H. E. Freeman, Local 179, Woodstock, Ill.; R. B. Drysdale, Local 140, Waukegan, Ill.; F. Merritt, Local 250, Kenosha, Wis.; Jas. Ferris, Wm. Kaufman, H. Gause, Thomas Dunn, Local 45, Kenosha, Wis.; Jay Jackson, Local 114, Aurora, Ill.; Louis Thran, Local 175, Kensington, Ill.; C. B. Myers, Frank Jarzy, Thomas A. Teare, Steve Blust, Hy. Sieling, Local 6, Chicago, Ill.; G. J. Berner, Local 10, Milwaukee, Wis.; W. F. Ford, Local 49, Rock Island, Ill.; Kalinna Koweski, Local 322, Kenosha, Wis.

Credentials of Brothers W. F. Ford, of Rock Island; G. J. Berner, of Milwaukee, Wis.; Blust, Teare, and Jarzy, were read and accepted.

Minutes of previous meeting approved as read.

Reports of officers, Auditing Committee, not all present.

Chairman appoints Brothers Thran, Local 175; Teare, Local 6, to audit books in conjunction with R. B. Drysdale.

Moved and seconded that Auditing Committee audit books at once. Amended that we ajourn one-half hour for Auditing Committee to audit books, amendment carried.

Meeting opened after one-half hour recess. Meeting called to order after one-half hour adjournment. Moved and seconded that the report of the Auditing Committee be accepted. Amended that report be received as progress. Amendment to amendment that report be referred back to the Auditing Committee, and bring in complete report next meeting, report to be published in the JOURNAL. Amendment to amendment carried.

We, the Auditing Committee of District Councils Nos. 10 and 11, find the books of Secretary C. B. Myers and Hy. Sieling correct.

We therefore submit an itemized account of the receipts and expenses from June 24, 1906 to November 18, 1906:

Receipts—

Local 175—P. C. T. reinstat't..\$ 20 40

Local 140—P. C. T. for Mar. and Apr.....	2 70
Local 140—Initiation	15 00
Local 140—P. C. T. for Aug....	1 35
Local 140—P. C. T. for Sept....	1 75
Local 140—P. C. T. for Oct....	2 20
Local 140—Initiations	5 00
Local 114—P. C. T. for Mar. and Apr.....	3 80
Local 114—P. C. T. for May and June.....	3 90
Local 114—P. C. T. for July, Aug. and Sept.....	6 00
Local 45—Paid July 20.....	9 40
Local 45—Paid Sept. 28.....	19 70
Local 45—Sept. and Oct. for P. C. T.....	19 25
Local 179—P. C. T. for May and June.....	2 90
Local 179—Initiations	1 00
Local 179—P. C. T. for Sept....	1 35
Local 179—P. C. T. for Aug. and July.....	2 80
Local 179—Initiations	3 00
Local 179—Initiations	3 00
Local 179—P. C. T.....	1 50
Local 179—P. C. T. for Oct....	1 45
Local 49—P. C. T. for Sept....	3 15
Local 49—P. C. T. for Oct....	3 60
Local 49—Reinstatement	2 00
Local 49—P. C. T. for Nov....	3 95
Local 49—Initiation	7 00
Local 335—P. C. T. for Oct....	10 55
Local 335—P. C. T. for Nov....	1 25
Local 6—Reinstatement Initiation and P. C. T.....	45 00
Local 6—P. C. T. for June and July.....	68 20
Local 6—P. C. T.....	45 05
Local 6—P. C. T.....	18 10
Local 6—P. C. T.....	62 70
Local 6—Initiation	6 00
Local 6—Reinstatement	7 00
Local 6—P. C. T. for Sept....	63 00
Local 6—Initiation	9 00
Local 6—Reinstatement	4 00
Local 140—P. C. T. for Mar. and Apr.....	2 70
Local 140—Initiation	15 00
Local 140—P. C. T. for Aug....	1 35
Local 140—P. C. T. for Sept....	1 75
Local 140—P. C. T. for Oct....	2 20
Local 140—Initiation	5 00
Local 250—P. C. T. for Mar. and Apr., May and June.....	9 60
Local 250—Applications	1 00
Local 250—P. C. T. for July, Aug. and Sept.....	6 85
Local 250—P. C. T. for Oct....	1 65
Local 250—Initiation	2 00

Local 250—Reinstatement	1 00
Local 250—P. C. T. for Nov....	1 65
Local 250—Reinstatement	1 00
Local 322—P. C. T. for Oct....	2 10
Local 283—P. C. T. for Apr. and May.....	78
Local 286—P. C. T. for Aug....	55
Local 286—P. C. T. for July....	60
Local 286—P. C. T.....	1 12
Local 286—P. C. T.....	55
Local 286—Reinstatement	1 00
C. R. Atherton, P. C. T.....	77 05
C. R. Atherton, P. C. T.....	35 20
C. R. Atherton, P. C. T.....	44 15
C. R. Atherton, P. C. T.....	22 05
C. R. Atherton, P. C. T.....	38 10

Total receipts June 24 to
Nov. 18, 1906.....\$885 01

Disbursements—

Typewriting	\$ 5 00
Stamps	1 12
Printing	3 50
Executive Board expenses.....	3 15
Stamps	36
C. Petrie.....	2 00
R. Drysdale.....	1 60
J. Burns.....	2 25
Telegram	25
H. Sieling, advertising.....	5 00
D. Dunn, advertising.....	5 00
W. W. Britton salary and ex....	173 76
F. W. Colwell, printing by-laws and tickets.....	19 25
W. W. Britton salary and ex....	267 21
Picnic Committee.....	2 50
Telegrams, 'phone and stamps..	7 55
C. B. Myers railroad fare and expenses to St. Louis.....	25 00
C. B. Myers, salary and ex....	50 00
C. B. Myer, salary and ex....	25 00
C. B. Myers, railroad fare and expenses to Elkhart.....	10 00
C. B. Myers, salary and ex....	50 00
C. B. Myers, salary and ex....	15 00
C. B. Myers, salary and ex....	10 00
Horner, for office supplies.....	1 48
A. C. Martin, organizing 326....	10 00
C. B. Myers, salary and ex....	126 75
W. W. Britton car fare.....	1 75

Total disbursements.....\$824 48

Total on hand and receipts—

Summary June 24, 1906 to Nov. 18, 1906.....	\$885 01
Total expense June 24 to Nov 18, 1906.....	\$824 48

Balance on hand Nov. 18, 1906.. 61 43

THOS. A. TEARE,
R. B. DRYSDALE,
LOUIS THRAN.

Auditing Committee.

Moved and seconded that Auditing Committee be instructed to carry out recommendations in regards to getting complete statement from financial secretary (same to be sent to the International Secretary). Carried.

Moved and seconded that organizer's report be accepted. Carried.

Report from Local 250: Delegate believes that shop of Badger Brass Co. can be organized. Bro. Britton stated that he believes Local 45 can handle the situation with help of organizer. Motion that report be accepted. Carried.

Amended that all locals of Kenosha act in conjunction in regards to helping Local 250.

Local 49 reports that stove shop in Rock Island work for \$2.25 per day of ten hours. Ask for organizer about December.

Moved and seconded that organizer get in communication with President Grout, and if Grout is not going to 49, District Organizer is to go. Carried.

No. 179 reports that he went to Elgin, and men refused to come in unless International Secretary grants withdrawal card.

Moved and seconded Secretary write to Secretary Atherton in regard to claims of men in Elgin. Carried.

Delegate No. 49 asked for point of information in regard to grinders in plow shops. Myers stated that our International would give them charter.

Delegate No. 49 also stated that the government held that polishing and buffing was not a trade.

Moved and seconded that the matter be referred to Bro. Grout.

No. 322 reported that there is a friction in the Badger Brass Works in regard to trade. Bro. Myers stated that we ought to have closed shop agreements in the Badger. Report accepted.

No. 45, Bro. Kaufman, reported that men in Jeffries were to blame for present conditions in that shop. Report accepted.

Bro. Ford asked to have some action taken in regard to John M. Smyth, and ask him to quit handling Stevens Arms Co. goods. Carried.

Delegate No. 10 asked for organizer for Milwaukee, stating President Grout told them he would send one.

Myers reported that No. 10 was opposed to some men in that city; also stated he would like to go there if they would remove the ban on some ex-members.

Moved and seconded that organizer make arrangements with No. 10 and go there and work in conjunction with organizing committee. Carried

No. 175 reported business in Pullman slack; not working full time. Harvey and vicinity good.

No. 6 reported conditions good; signed two agreements since last meeting.

No. 114, Aurora, reported everybody working; looking for men.

COMMUNICATIONS AND BILLS.

Communication from A. B. Grout received and concurred in.

Communication from First National Bank of Joliet filed.

Communication from Woodstock received and filed.

Communication from Elkhart received and filed.

Communication from Atherton received and referred to Secretary-Treasurer.

Communication from Kenosha 250 received and filed.

Communication from Woodstock No. 179 received and filed.

Communication from Lockport No. 286 received and filed.

Communication from Rock Island No. 49 received and filed.

Communication from Kenosha No. 45 received and filed.

Communication from Joliet in regard to bill of \$10 received, filed and ordered paid

Bill of E. Y. Horders, \$1.48, ordered paid.

Bill of C. B. Myers, salary and expenses, \$185, ordered paid; balance due C. B. Myers, \$126.75, ordered paid.

Bill of Bro. Britton, railroad fare, \$1.75, ordered paid.

Moved and seconded that we charge initiation fee of \$2, \$1 to go to the International, 50 cents to District Council, and 50 cents to go to local organized. Carried.

Moved and seconded that we appoint a committee to draw up sick benefit law

to submit to referendum vote. Carried
All delegates appointed to act as committee.

Bro. Myers reports District No. 9 out of existence, and states that two locals can be formed in that district.

Moved and seconded that if his time is not taken up in this district, he to go to that vicinity and organize them. Carried.

Moved and seconded that we reconsider our former motion in regard to sick benefit. Carried.

Moved and seconded that the delegates bring before their locals the question whether they are in favor of a District Sick and Accident Fund. Carried.

Receipts, \$365.55, expenses, \$324.93.

Moved and seconded that we meet January 5, 1907, 122 W. Lake street.

Moved and seconded that we adjourn.

HY. SIELING,

Secretary-Treasurer.

Salary and expenses of C. B. Myers

from Sept. 10 to Nov. 18:

Week of September 10-16.....	\$ 14 00
" " 24-30.....	14 00
" October 1- 7.....	20 50
" " 8-14.....	27 00
" " 15-21.....	30 00
" " 22-28.....	30 00
" " 29-Nov. 4.....	30 00
" November 5-11.....	27 00
" " 12-18.....	28 50

Total for ten weeks.....\$221 00

Salary as Secretary 6 months... 35 00

Railroad fare and expenses, ten weeks 55 75

Total\$311 75

By cash to date..... 185 00

Total balance.....\$126 75

Cash on hand of District 1.....\$ 60 10

Expenses from Sept 1 to Nov. 18:

Railroad fare, Chicago to Kenosha and return, October 1....	1 80
Railroad fare, Chicago to Kenosha and return, October 5....	2 45
Railroad fare, St. Louis and return, October 8.....	15 00
Railroad fare, Chicago to Elkhart and return, Oct. 15.....	6 00
Printing and expenses of meeting October 23.....	3 25
Stamps, telephone and telegrams	2 05
Railroad fare, Chicago to Kenosha and return, October 24...	1 80

Railroad fare, Chicago to Elkhart and return, October 25..	6 00
Railroad fare, Chicago to Elkhart and return, November 1.	5 00
Railroad fare, Chicago to Kenosha and return, November 5..	1 80
Railroad fare, Chicago to Elkhart and return, November 7.	5 00
Railroad fare, Chicago to Kenosha and return, November 12.	1 80
Expenses distributing circulars, car fare, etc., for ten weeks..	3 00
Expressage	30
Stamps, November 11.....	50
<hr/>	
Total railroad fare and expenses for ten weeks.....	\$ 55 75
September 10 to November 18..	55 75
Due as salary for Secretary, six months ending September 10, 1,400 members at 2½c.....	35 00
<hr/>	
Total	\$ 90 75

ORGANIZER C. B. MEYERS' REPORT, FROM SEPTEMBER 10 TO NOVEMBER 18, 1906.

After my election as Organizer, I found it impossible to begin work organizing until after the Federated Metal Trades convention.

I was called out of the city on account of illness in my family, and did not work between Sept. 15th and Sept. 25th.

I returned to Chicago on Sept. 26th, and again took up the work. Visited Sears, Roebuck & Co., E. S. Bogets, Western Electrical Co., and attended meetings of Local 6, where we have formed an organizing committee composed of fifty members, to start organizing the Brass Association shops. We have the assurance from many already, that they will again become members, if we can guarantee them protection.

We have decided to admit chandelier, brass workers, etc., in Local 6. I finished all the work in the office, turning the books, papers, etc., over to Bro. Sieling.

About this time I received word that there was a good chance to form a local in Elkhart, Ind. I corresponded with Pres. Grout, also with the Executive Board of Musicians and received credentials from them. Met Secretary Hogan of the S. F. N. D. A., and effected a satisfactory settlement on the

prices in dispute at Cribben & Sexton's with back wages for men since May.

I proceeded to Kenosha, and met with the executive board of Local 250, explaining to them the necessity of my visit in Elkhart.

From there I went to St. Louis and visited the National Executive Board of the Musicians. We secured their aid in organizing C. G. Conn's shop. Their International Secretary, Owen Miller, rendered valuable assistance by communicating with Mr. Conn, who was an acquaintance of his.

I then proceeded to Elkhart, and found that Mr. Conn had the reputation of being an avowed enemy of organized labor, he being about the largest employer of labor in that city. Upon learning this, I decided to work on the other shops in the city. The organizer and secretary of the Central Labor Union, gave me valuable information. They, however, informed me that all the employers were opposed to union labor.

I visited the Sidway Mfg. Co., having dealt with this firm before. Met some of the men at noon, and made arrangements to meet all of them that night. They were all favorable to the union, with one exception. We decided to hold a meeting the next Saturday night. The firm, hearing of this, posted a notice that there would be a dance and banquet the same Saturday night. We held our meeting, nevertheless, and held one on the following Thursday night, also.

I then visited the following firms in Elkhart: The Chicago Tel. Supply Co., Star Brass Co., the Elkhart Brass Co., C. G. Conn Co., and Boesch Band Instrument Co. Pres. Grout arrived the next day and he and I visited Mr. Conn, but we could make no settlement at that time. About the same time, the employees of the Sidway Co. were called into the office, after first being informed by the foreman that they would be discharged Friday. But instead of being fired, their wages were increased 50 cents per day. Every one in Elkhart knew of it by Saturday night. All other employers protested against it. But Mr. Sidway notified them that the polishers and buffers were worth that much to him, and that he would run his own business.

I then left Elkhart and proceeded to Chicago to attend the conference of the plumbers with Pres. Grout. On account of their new national officers just taking office, it was impossible to hold a conference. We left there, arranging for another meeting. They, however, showed us every courtesy, and notified us that they were perfectly willing to meet us again, and take the matter up.

From there I proceeded to Kenosha, and met the officers of Local 250 and explained to them the conditions in Elkhart. They were satisfied for me to return to Elkhart. I then went back and succeeded in signing an agreement with the C. G. Conn shop. I notified Pres. Grout of Mr. Conn's willingness to adopt the label. Pres. Grout then came on and we initiated 217 more members. The next day we received a few more applications from the Boesch Band Instrument Co. I also collected the dues and per capita tax of the central body, the International Union and the District Council.

I then proceeded to Chicago, and received word that the Boesch Band Instrument Co., of Elkhart, desired to organize their plant also. I again returned to Elkhart for Local 335's second meeting and secured fifteen more applications. I visited Mr. Boesch on Nov. 9th, and signed another agreement for the nine-hour day. Thirty-five members will be initiated at their next meeting. The size of the local, and especially on account of it being newly organized, makes it necessary for someone to attend their meetings in the beginning, in order to start them right in their work.

I again returned to Kenosha, meeting with the executive board of Local 250, and found that local to be in a rather bad shape, inasmuch as the foreman and the superintendent are playing the non-union men against the union men, with the result that there is bad blood and the men are opposed to joining the local. We initiated fourteen men, and

they all had a "kick a-coming." We agreed to do everything possible to straighten out the tangle.

At the meeting the men at Badger's were represented, but the men at Frost's were not. Simmons' men were compelled to work overtime. They promised to come up after the meeting, but failed to appear. I have asked the members to go to the front and stand their grounds, but I am afraid it may cause trouble, and decided to consult the wishes of the District Council, as I am very much discouraged with the assistance I am receiving.

DISTRICT COUNCIL NO. 12.

Report of Secretary-Treasurer of District No. 12. St. Louis, Mo., for month of October, 1906:

Receipts—

Local 13—October	\$ 30 00
Local 66—October	7 95
Local 99—October	7 80
Local 111—October	6 60
Local 129—October	5 40
Local 138—October	4 95
Local 245—October	11 40
Initiation fee, 80¢, September...	40 20

Total\$114 30

Expenses for month of October—

Organizer's salary (October)...	\$ 90 00
Mileage	10 90
Expenses of Organizer.....	16 00
Stenographer's fee.....	5 00
Postage, stationery, telephones, etc.....	16 50

Total\$138 40

Total receipts.....\$ 114 30

Total expenses..... 138 40

Deficit Nov. 1, 1906.....\$ 24 10

We hereby certify that Organizer Brother Ed Leberman has worked during the month of October for District Council No. 12, and that the above report is correct.

GEORGE BISSEK,

District President.

J. L. DIXON, District Sec. Treas.

DEATH BENEFITS PAID.

Local 19—Henry L. Breckenwald, aged 21, appendicitis,	\$50.
Local 6—James White, aged 44, progressive paralysis,	\$100.
Local 1—Frank Blair, aged 26, phthisis pulmonalis,	\$100.
Local 282—Frank Farley, aged 34, acute nephritis,	\$100.
Local 6—Lawrence Novicke, aged 44, nephritis,	\$100.
Local 6—Joseph Ernest Bernier, aged 40, septicemia,	\$100.

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A. Hellthaler, 25 3d ave., New York City.

H. Seiling, Local 6, 122 W. Lake st., Chicago, Ill.

B. F. Stouder, Local 1, 273 Gratiot ave., Detroit, Mich.

Ed. Leberman, Local 13, 1310 Franklin ave., St. Louis, Mo.

T. M. Daly, 326 East 21st st., New York, N. Y.

Theo. Taphorne, 29 East 12th st., Cincinnati, O.

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Prof. Dana of Yale says corundum, or sapphire, is the hardest of substances, next to the diamond. Clear blue corundum crystals are sapphires; clear red ones are rubies.

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Emery is an iron ore containing about 30% of corundum. (See U. S. Report on Abrasives.) The corundum cuts; the iron rubs and burns. Pure corundum does three times as much work as emery.

WHAT CORUNDUM IS BEST?

Crystal corundum. Crystallization always makes anything harder. The diamond is crystallized carbon. When you temper steel you make it crystallize by chilling it suddenly.

WILL CRYSTAL CORUNDUM WEAR AWAY QUICKLY?

No. Sometimes it seems to wear away quickly. This is because it bites in more deeply than emery and pulls out of the glue. A stronger glue will hold it.

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DISTRICT COUNCILS.**No. 1—New York and Vicinity.**

L. Benson, President.
 D. J. Flynn, Secretary-Treasurer, Local 12, 256 Twelfth street, Brooklyn.
 John T. Krenrick, Recording Secretary, Local 282, 79 Washington Place, New York, N. Y.
 Fred Schluter, Guardian, Local 20, 425 Ninth avenue, New York, N. Y.
 A. Hellthaler, Organizer and Business Agent, 25 Third avenue, New York.

No. 2—Eastern Part State of New Jersey.

Frank Freeman, President, Local 44, Newark, N. J.
 H. J. Endlich, Vice-President, Local 193, Jersey City, N. J.
 Wm. Symons, Recording Secretary, Local 189, Newark, N. J.
 Michael McCann, Financial Secretary and Treasurer, Local 189, Newark, N. J.
 George Leary, Organizer, 301 Plane st., Newark, N. J.

No. 3—Connecticut and Rhode Island

John Connelly, President, Local 69, Norwich, Conn.
 John Murphy, Vice-President, Local 126, New Britain, Conn.
 E. P. Coyle, Secretary-Treasurer, Local 8, Meriden, Conn.
 Jos. L. Merchant, Organizer, 129 S. Cherry street, Wallingford, Conn.

No. 4—Massachusetts.

M. H. Dillon, President, Local 151.
 K. Haefeli, Vice-President, Local 155.
 AUDITORS:—Wm. Burns, Local 95; J. F. Currie, Local 18; Wm. McCarty, Local 176.
 EXECUTIVE BOARD:—Wm. S. Taylor, Local 80; K. Haefeli, Local 155; J. F. White, Local 55; S. Clougherty, Local 192; J. F. Currie, Local 18; J. J. Cooney, Local 292; W. Burns, Local 95.
 J. K. Ferris, Guardian, Local 187.
 John A. Loynd, Secretary-Treasurer, Local 50, 48 Cypress street, Watertown, Mass.
 Geo. W. Lever, Organizer, Local 95, 158 Heath street, Roxbury, Mass.

No. 5—New York.

Joseph Stokes, President, Local 113, Rochester, N. Y.
 Chas. Pease, Vice-President, Local 156, Geneva, N. Y.

John Lyons, Secretary-Treasurer, Local 17, 181 Norsmal avenue, Buffalo.
 Joseph Stokes, Organizer, 144 Frank st., Rochester, N. Y.

No. 6—Cleveland and Vicinity.

Neil McCullum, President, Local 19, 751 Superior st., Cleveland, O.
 Jas. Smilie, Vice-President, Local 160, 698 Forest st., Cleveland, O.
 Wm. Dettmer, Secretary, Local 252, 2276 West 41st st., Cleveland, O.
 Jas. Cahill, Treasurer, Local 3, 2206 Lakeside ave., N. E., Cleveland, O.
 John E. Burke, Organizer, 2358 Ontario ave., S. E., Cleveland, O.

No. 7—Canada.

J. Drayton, President, Local 26.
 J. Clugston, Vice-President, Local 31.
 EXECUTIVE BOARD:—Geo. Coffey, Local 21; J. Smith, Local 32; J. Bell, Local 261; J. Kenny, Local 320.
 C. Welby, Secretary-Treasurer.

No. 8—Dayton and Vicinity.

Geo. Foster, President, Local 48, 616 Campbell ave., Middletown, O.
 S. Denec, Vice-President, Dayton, O.
 G. Lucas, Secretary-Treasurer, Local 171, 945 Stillwell st., Indianapolis, Ind.
 EXECUTIVE BOARD:—Geo. P. Diehl, 429 Baltimore st., Middletown, O.; Jos. Bowman, 338 Young st., Piqua, O.; Wm. Weaver, 25 E. Beck st., Columbus, O.; Geo. Foster, Grant Lucas.
 Jas. McGreevy, Organizer, Local 5.

No. 10—Northern Illinois, Western Indiana and Northwest to the Rocky Mountains.**No. 11—Wisconsin and Minnesota.**

Henry Seiling, President, Local 6.
 H. Heckenbach, Vice-President, Local 179, Woodstock, Ill.
 C. B. Meyers, Secretary-Treasurer, Local 6, 122 W. Lake st., Chicago, Ill.
 W. W. Button, Organizer.

No. 12—St. Louis and Vicinity.

J. L. Dixon, President, Local 13, 2127 Lynch st., St. Louis, Mo.
 G. Bisser, Vice-President, Local 111, Quincy, Ill.
 George F. Osiek, Secretary-Treasurer, Local 66, 1536 Blair ave., St. Louis.
 Jos. Ganach, Local 99; F. Gillig, Local 129; A. R. Houser, Local 245; J. L. Dixon, Local 13; Benj. Rockwell, Local 138, Executive Board.
 Ed. Leberman, Organizer, 1310 Franklin ave., St. Louis, Mo.

INTERNATIONAL OFFICERS.

President.....A. B. GROUT.
Neave Building, Cincinnati, O.

First District.

A. HELLTHALER,
25 Third ave., New York City.

Second District.

GEORGE LEARY,
301 Plane st., Newark, N. J.

Third District.

JOSEPH L. MERCHANT,
129 S. Cherry st., Wallingford.

Fourth District.

GEORGE LEVER,
158 Heath st., Roxbury, Mass.

Fifth District.

JOSEPH STOKES,
144 Frank st., Rochester, N. Y.

Sixth District.

JOHN E. BURKE,
2358 Ontario ave. S. E., Cleveland, O.

Seventh District.

ALF BURTON,
33 Defoe street, Toronto, Ont.

Eighth District.

GEORGE FOSTER,
416 E. 4th st., Middletown, O.

Ninth District.

JOHN J. ZELLER,
42 Columbia st., W., Detroit, Mich.

Tenth District.

C. B. MEYERS,
122 W. Lake st., Chicago, Ill.

Eleventh District.

W. W. BRITTON,
55 Grogan st., Kenosha, Wis.

Twelfth District.

HARRY BAKER,
Ardmore, Pa.

Thirteenth District.

ED. LEBERMAN,
1310 Franklin ave., St. Louis, Mo.

Fourteenth District.

JOHN MANION,
P. O. Box 310, Turtle Creek, Pa.

Fifteenth District.

THOMAS CAUDWELL,
1366 11th st., W. Oakland, Cal.

General Secretary-Treasurer and Editor..CHAS. R. ATHERTON,
Neave Building, Cincinnati, O.

LOCAL UNIONS.

29. Albany, N. Y. (P. B. & P.) Meets
at Engineer's Hall, at 41 Hudson
Ave., 1st and 3rd Fridays.

47. Amesbury, Mass. (Mixed Local.)
Meets at Damon Hall, Elm St.,
1st and 3rd Friday.

246. Albany, N. Y. (B. W.) Meets at
41 Hudson Ave., 2nd Tuesday in
month.

177. Allegheny, Pa. (M. P. P. & B.)
Meets at Hotel Anker, East and
Elenor St., 2nd and 4th Wednes-
day.

118. Athol, Mass. (P. B. & P.) Meets
at C. L. U. Hall, 42 Exchange
St., last Monday in month.

114. Aurora, Ill. (P. B. & P.) Meets
at Trades Assembly Hall, 1st and
3rd Thursdays.

155. Bay State, Mass. (P. & B.) Meets
at Vogel's Hall, Mill St., 1st and
3rd Thursday.

138. Belleville, Ill. (P. & B.) Meets
cor. 1st and Race Sts., 1st and 3rd
Wednesday.

334. Binghamton, N. Y. (M. P., B. & P.)
Meets 2d and 4th Thursdays at
C. L. U. Hall.

18. Boston, Mass. (Chandeler Work-
ers.) Meets at Labor Hall, 45
Elliot St., 2nd and 4th Monday.

55. Boston, Mass. (B. W.) Meets at
45 Elliot St., 2nd and 4th Friday.

95. Boston, Mass. (M. P. B. & P.)
Meets at Hollis Hall, 45 Elliot
St., 1st and 3rd Monday.

192. Boston, Mass. (B. M. and Core
Makers.) Meets at 45 Elliot St.,
2nd and 4th Monday.

331. Boston, Mass. (B. W.) Meets at 45 Elliot, So. Boston, 1st and 3rd Wednesdays.
40. Bridgeport, Conn. (M. P.) Meets at 955 Main St., on 2nd and 4th Monday.
86. Bristol, Conn. (M. P.) Meets at Hook and Ladder House, 2nd and 4th Wednesday.
12. Brooklyn, N. Y. (M. & B.) Meets at New Labor Lyceum, Myrtle and Willoughby Sts., every Friday evening.
204. Brooklyn, N. Y. (A. B. W.) Meets at Montrose Ave. and Humboldt St., 1st and 3rd Wednesday.
17. Buffalo, N. Y. (M. P. B. & B. W.) Meets at Council Hall Huron and Ellicott Ave., 1st and 3rd Friday.
6. Chicago, Ill. (M. P. B. & P.) Meets at 122 W. Lake St., every Friday.
27. Chicopee Falls, Mass. (P. & B.) Meets at Central Trade Council Hall, 2nd and 4th Friday.
68. Cincinnati, O. (P. B. & P.) Meets Cosmopolitan Hall, 1313 Vine St., 1st and 3rd Thursday.
3. Cleveland, O. (M. P. B. & P.) Meets at Arch Hall, 2358 Ontario Ave., S. W., every Wednesday night.
19. Cleveland, O. (B. W.) Meets at Arch Hall, Ontario Ave., 2nd and 4th Tuesday.
132. Cleveland, O. (B. M.) Meets at Arch Hall, Ontario Ave., 2nd and 4th Friday.
160. Cleveland, O. (Chandelier Workers.) Meets at Arch Hall, 1st and 3rd Wednesday.
252. Cleveland, O. (B. C.) Meets at Arch Hall, Ontario Ave., 1st and 3rd Friday.
124. Columbus, O. (P. & M.) Meets at Trades Assembly Hall, E. Town St., 2nd and 4th Friday.
5. Dayton, O. (M. P.) Meets at Machinists' Hall, 1st and 3rd Wednesday.
245. Decatur, Ill. (P. B. & B. W.) Meets at Engineer's Hall, cor. Water and William Sts., 2nd and 4th Thursdays of each month.
1. Detroit, Mich. (M. P. B. & P.) Meets at Manneback's Hall, 273 Gratiot Ave., every Tuesday.
172. Detroit, Mich. (M. S.) Meets at 1166 Jefferson Ave., 1st and 3rd Monday.
41. Dunkirk, N. Y. (B. W. & M. P.) Meets at Heyl Block, 1st Monday in every month.
195. Trenton, N. J. (B. W.) Meets 2nd and 4th Mondays, corner of Warren and Lafayette streets.
129. Edwardsville Ill. (P. & B.) Meets at Carpenter's and Joiner's Hall, 1st and 3rd Friday.
9. Elizabeth, N. J. (M. P. B. P. & B. W. Union of N. A.) Meets at 909 Elizabeth Ave., 2nd and 4th Friday.
335. Elkhart, Ind. (M. P., B. & P.) Meets at C. L. U. Hall.
57. Elmira, N. Y. (P. & B.) Meets at Trades and Labor Hall, 2nd and 4th Thursday.
297. Elyria, O. (M. P. & B.) Meets at Schuuerer's Block, 1st Tuesday of each month.
22. Erie, Pa. (P. & B.) Meets at Erie Labor Temple, 4th Wednesday of month.
325. Evansville, Ind. (M. P. B. & P.) Meets 1st and 3d Wednesdays at 2nd ave. and Pennsylvania st.
234. Fremont, O. (M. P. B. & P.) Meets at C. L. U. Hall, 1st Nat. Bank, 1st and 3rd Monday.
156. Geneva, N. Y. (M. P. P. & B. U.) Meets in Rigby Hall, Castle St., 1st and 3rd Friday.
7. Grand Rapids, Mich. (M. P. B. & P.) Meets at Trades Labor Council Hall, 1st and 3rd Wednesday.
199. Greenfield, Mass. (P. & B.) Meets at C. L. U. Hall, 1st Tuesday.
26. Hamilton, Ont., Can. (M. P.) Meets at Trades and Labor Hall, 1st and 3rd Wednesday.
43. Hamilton, O. (P. B. & P. Meets at Trades Council Hall, 2nd and Court Sts., every other Wednesday.
137. Hannibal, Mo. (P.) Meets at 320 Hope St., 2nd and 4th Thursday.
35. Hartford, Conn. (P. & B.) Meets at Central Labor Union Hall, 2nd and 4th Monday.
290. Hartford, Conn. (B. W.)
65. Haydenville, Mass. (B. W.) Meets at Union Hall, 2nd and 4th Monday.

171. Indianapolis, Ind. (P. & B.) Meets at Molder's Hall, 2nd and 4th Wednesday.
77. Jackson, Mich. (M. P., B. & P.)
193. Jersey City, N. J. (B. W.) Meets at Shuetzen Hall, 316 Third St., 2nd and 4th Wednesday.
326. Joliet, Ill. (P. B. & P.) Meets at Trades and Labor Hall, 1st and 3d Wednesdays.
146. Kansas City, Mo. (B. W.) Meets at Labor Headquarters, Ninth and Central Sts., 2nd and 4th Tuesday.
317. Kenosha, Wis. (L.) Meets on Wisconsin St., 4th Tuesday.
45. Kenosha, Wis. (P. B. & M.) Trades and Labor Council, every Monday night.
250. Kenosha, Wis. (B. W.) Meets at Trades and Labor Council Hall, 1st and 2nd Thursday.
322. Kenosha, Wis. (C. C. A. L. & S.) Meets at Trades and Labor Hall, 2nd and 4th Wednesday.
333. Kenosha, Wis. (B. W.) Meets on Main St. on Wednesday evening.
175. Kensington, Ill. (P. & B.) Meets at Shug's Hall, Front St., 2nd and 4th Thursday.
323. Kokomo, Ind. (M. P.) Meets 1st and last Tuesday, over Blue Front Drug Store, Main st.
286. Lockport, Ill. (B. W.) Meets at K. P. Hall, 3rd Friday.
32. London, Ont. (M. P. P. & B.) Meets at Cullis's Hall, Clarence St., 2nd and 4th Friday.
42. Little Falls, N. Y. (P. B. & P.) Meets at A. O. H. Hall, 1st and 3rd Thursday.
67. Los Angeles, Cal. (B. W.) Meets at 512 San Pedro St., 1st and 3rd Friday.
103. Lowell, Mass. (P. & B.) Meets at Bay State Hall, Central St., every 2nd Tuesday.
327. Lyons, Ia. (P. & B.) Meets 1st Friday in month, K. of P. Hall.
60. Mansfield, O. (Pol.) Meets at Smith's Hall, 1st and 3rd Friday.
39. Marion, Ind.
8. Meriden, Conn. (P. & B.) Meets at Knights of Columbus Hall, 2nd and 4th Monday.
324. Meriden, Conn. (S. S. F.) Meets in Mission Block, 1st and 3rd Tuesday.
277. Menominee, Mich. (P. & B.) Meets at Michigan Ave. Hall, 1st and 3rd Monday.
321. Middletown, Conn. (Pol.) Meets 1st Saturday, at C. L. Hall.
48. Middletown, O. (Pol. and Buff.) Meets at the G. A. R. Hall, 2nd and 4th Fridays.
10. Milwaukee, Wis. (P. B. & P.) Meets at 318 State St., 2nd and 4th Thursday.
116. Minneapolis and St. Paul, Minn. (P. & P. & C. M.) Meets at Columbia Hall, Midway, 2nd and 4th Tuesday.
320. Montreal, Can. (M. P. B. P. B. W. B. & S. W.) Meets at Empire Hall, 2nd and 4th Friday.
182. Nashua, N. H. (M. P. & B. U.) Meets at C. L. U. Hall, Main St., 1st Monday of every month.
100. New Brunswick, N. J. (Mixed.) Meets cor. George and Albany Sts., 1st and 3rd Monday.
44. Newark, N. J. (Po. Buff. & Platers.) Meets at Lyceum Hall, 301 Plane St., every Tuesday.
98. Newark, N. J. (B. M.) Meets at 301 Plane St., 1st and 3rd Thursday.
166. Newark, O. (P. & B.) Meets at Paterson Hall, 1st and 3rd Sunday.
189. Newark, N. J. (B. W.) Meets at 301 Plane St., Lyric Hall, 1st and 3rd Monday.
280. Newark, N. J. (Silver Workers.) Lyceum Hall, 2nd and 4th Thursday.
202. New Castle, Pa. (P. B. & P.) Meets at Trades Assembly Hall, every 2nd Thursday.
126. New Britain, Conn. Meets at Hanna's Hall, 1st and 3rd Friday.
25. New Haven, Conn. (M. P. B. P. B. M. & S. W. U.) Meets at Insurance Bldg., room 24, 1st Tuesday of each month.
209. New Kensington, Pa. (P. B. & S.) Meets at Reeser's Hall, 2nd and 4th Friday.
329. New Kensington, Pa. (A. R.) Meets every other Saturday, at Reeser's Hall, Fourth ave.
34. New York, N. Y. (M. P. B. & P.) Meets at 326 E. 21st St., every Tuesday.
20. New York, N. Y. (B. P. W.) Meets at No. 2 Chambers St., 2nd and 4th Friday.

282. New York City (S. S. F.) Meets at Florence Bldg., 2nd Ave. and 1st St., 2nd and 4th Friday.
296. New York City. (B. P. W.) Meets at 25 3rd Ave., room 110, 2nd and 4th Saturday.
319. New York, N. Y. (M. L. W.) Meets No. 2-4 Chambers St., on 2nd and 4th Wednesday.
332. New York City. (S. W.) Meets every Tuesday, at 359 Bowery.
139. Northampton, Mass. (Pol.) Meets at German Hall, Bay State, Mass., 2nd and 4th Friday.
169. Norwich, Conn. (Pol. & Buff.) Meets at C. L. U. Hall, Franklin St., 1st and 3rd Wednesday.
84. Orange, Mass. (Pol.) Meets at A. O. U. W. Hall, 1st and 2nd Monday.
121. Paterson, N. J. (B. F.) Meets at Columbia Hall, 426 Main St., 1st and 3rd Thursday.
90. Philadelphia, Pa. (P. B. & P.) Meets at 9th and Spring Garden Sts., Friday nights.
272. Pittsburg, Pa. (B. F.) Meets at 535 Smithfield St., 1st and 3rd Tuesday.
4. Piqua, O. (M. P. B. & P.) Meets at J. O. U. A. M. Hall, 2nd and 4th Monday.
111. Quincy, Ill. (M. P. B. & P.) Meets at Trades and Labor Assembly Hall, 1st and 3rd Monday.
49. Rock Island, Ill. (Pol.) Meets at Industrial Hall, room 3, 2nd and 4th Thursday.
113. Rochester, N. Y. (M. P. B. & P.) Meets at Smith & Ledwith's Hall, 42 Exchange St., every Monday night.
328. Royersford, Pa. (M. P., B & P.) Meets at Springer's Hall on last Thursday night of each month.
128. San Francisco, Cal. (Pol.) Meets at Knights of Red. Branch Hall, 1133 Mission St., 1st and 3rd Monday.
158. San Francisco, Cal. (B. W.) Meets at 1133 Mission St., 2nd and 4th Friday.
183. Southington, Conn. (Pol. & Buff.) Meets at Celtic Hall, every 3rd Thursday.
330. South Bend, Ind. (M. P., B. & P.) Meets at C. L. U. Hall, 2nd and 4th Friday.
292. Southbridge, Mass. (M. P. & B.) Meets at C. L. U. Hall, 15 Central St., 1st and 3rd Friday.
30. Springfield, Mass. (M. P. P. & B.) Meets at C. L. U. Hall, Samford St., 2nd and 4th Friday.
102. Springfield, O. (M. P. U.) Meets at Trades and Labor Hall, Johnston Bldg., 1st and 3rd Wednesday.
176. Springfield, Mass. (B. W.) Meets at Bartender's Hall, Chicopee, Mass., 1st and 3rd Friday.
15. Syracuse, N. Y. (Pol. & Buff.) Meets at Sabine Hall, James St., 2nd and 4th Friday.
97. St. Catharines, Ont., Can. (Pol. & Buff.) Meets at Bricklayer's Hall, 1st and 3rd Friday.
13. St. Louis, Mo. (M. P. B. & P.) Meets at 1310 Franklin Ave., every Friday.
66. St. Louis, Mo. (B. W.) Meets at 1310 Franklin Ave., 1st and 3rd Thursday.
99. St. Louis, Mo. (B. M.) Meets at 1310 Franklin Ave., 1st and 3rd Friday.
154. Taunton, Mass. (M. P. B. & P.) Meets at C. L. U. Hall, Jones Block, Broadway, 2nd and 4th Wednesday.
52. Thompsonville, Conn. (M. P. & P.) Meets at Central Labor Hall, 1st Monday of each month.
2. Toledo, O. (M. Pol.) Meets at Clark's Hall, every Monday.
69. Toledo, O. (B. W. & B. M.) Meets at Clark's Hall, every other Friday.
21. Toronto, Ont., Can. (M. P. B. & P.) Meets at Occident Hall, Queen and Bathurst Sts., 2nd and 4th Wednesday.
53. Toronto, Ont., Can. (B. W.) Meets at Occident Hall, Queen and Bathurst Sts., 2nd and 4th Wednesday.
79. Troy, N. Y. (Pol. P. & B.) Meets at Germania Hall, first Thursday of every month.
174. Turner's Falls, Mass. (M. P. B. & P.) Meets at Hibernian Hall, 2nd Monday in each month.
255. Turtle Creek, Pa. (Pol. & Buff.) Meets at Bank Bldg., 2nd and 4th Wednesday.
181. Unionville, Conn. (M. P. & B.) Meets at Lenox Hall, 1st Tuesday in each month.
268. Utica, N. Y. (M. P., B. & P.) Meets in Beacon Hall, 1st and 3rd Wednesdays of each month.

308. Unionville, Conn. (M. R. W.) Meets at Town Hall, 1st and 3rd Monday.
187. Wakefield, Mass. (P. P. B. B. W.) Meets at G. A. R. Hall, Foster St., 1st Thursday in month.
37. Waterbury, Conn. (P. & B.) Meets at Camp's Block, Main St., 2nd and 4th Thursday.
207. Waterbury, Conn. (S.) Meets at Carpenter's Hall, 132 S. Main St., 4th Friday.
50. Watertown, Mass. (M. P. B. & P.) Meets at 34 Walnut St., first Thursday.
125. Watertown, N. Y. (B. W.) Meets at Central Trades and Assembly Hall, 2nd and 4th Tuesday.
140. Waukegan, Ill. (B. W.) Meets at Trades and Labor Hall, 2nd and 4th Friday.
80. Westfield Mass. (P. B. & P.) Meets at C. L. U. Hall, Broad and Main St., 2nd Friday.
74. Winsted, Conn. (Pol. & Buff.) Meets at Norton's Block, 3rd Monday in month.
179. Woodstock, Ill. (P. & B.) Meets at Polisher's Hall, 1st and 3rd Thursday.
151. Worcester, Mass. (P. B. P.) Meets at Granite Hall, 566 Main St., 2nd and 4th Wednesday.
73. Wallingford, Conn. (P. B. P. & S. W.) Meets at Trade Council Hall, 1st and 3rd Friday.

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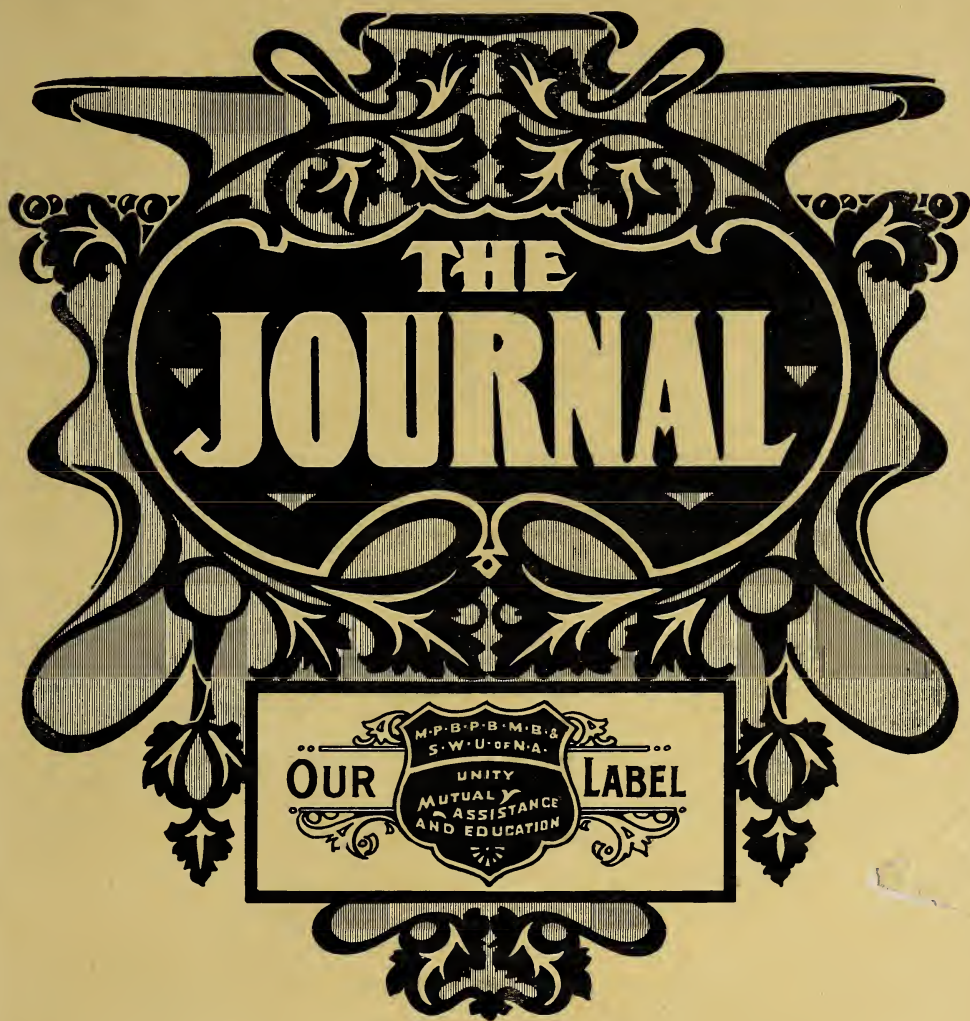
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31.805
ME
VOL. XV.

REMOTE STORAGE

NOVEMBER, 1906.

No. 11.



PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY

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BRASS MOLDERS AND
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INTERNATIONAL UNION
OF NORTH AMERICA**

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MASS.
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and request your friends to do likewise, until they treat men as men,
and recognize the rights of organized labor.

Fraternally and sincerely yours,

A. B. GROUT, International President.

CHAS. R. ATHERTON, General Secretary.

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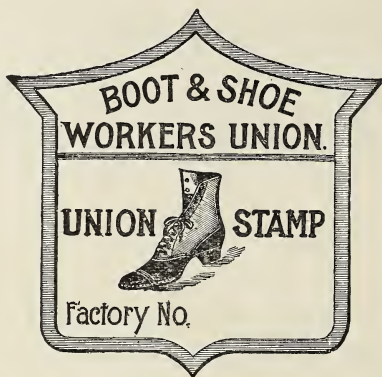
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THE JOURNAL

Official Organ of the M. P., B., P., B. M, and B. and S. W. U. of N. A.

Vol. XV., No. 11.

CINCINNATI, O., November, 1906.

TERMS { 50 cents a year.
Single copies 5c.



FRANK FREEMAN.

THE JOURNAL.

FRANK FREEMAN,

President District Council No. 2, and Delegate to the American Federation of Labor.

Frank Freeman, delegate to the American Federation of Labor, whose picture appears on the third page, entered the trade of polishing and buffing some seventeen years ago in the city of Newark, N. J., and has worked at his trade ever since.

It was through Brother Freeman's active efforts, along with the assistance of a few others, that Local 44 was organized. Although the organizing of Newark was a hard, up-hill fight, he kept gamely at it, and by continual working both day and night for nearly twelve years, Newark today is as good as any other organized city of our trade, in the country. Wages in Newark have increased from \$10 and \$12 a week that was paid in those days, up to \$21 a week. The hours of labor have decreased from 60 to 54 hours a week.

Brother Freeman was very active for many years in trying to secure a blower fan law in the state of New Jersey. With the aid of District No. 2 he has at last succeeded in getting a blower law enacted, which has proven a godsend to the polishers and buffers in New Jersey.

He did not confine his efforts to the polishers alone, but has been active in

organizing the Brass Finishers, Brass Molders and Silver Finishers and all locals in his city, being one of the organizers of District Council No. 2, of which he is president at the present time, serving his third term in that capacity. He is also president of the Joint Local Executive Board of Newark and has represented Local No. 44 for twelve years as a delegate to the Central Labor Union of his city and has the further honor of being elected on the Executive Board of the New Jersey State Federation of Labor.

He has represented his Local at the Milwaukee, London, Bridgeport, Cleveland and St. Louis conventions. The last honor conferred upon him was his election in June, last, as president of the Central Labor Union of Newark, where there are 30,000 of the unionists represented and nearly 400 delegates representing nearly 200 trade unions.

Brother Freeman was twice a candidate on the Democratic ticket and although the country in which he lives is overwhelmingly Republican, he ran high on the ticket by several hundreds both times.

A. F. OF L. CONVENTION.

The American Federation of Labor has sent out the following convention call:

"American Federation of Labor, headquarters, 423-425 G street, N. W., Washington, D. C., September 24, 1906. To all affiliated unions, greeting:

"Pursuant to the constitution of the American Federation of Labor, you are hereby advised that the twenty-sixth annual convention of the American Federation of Labor will be held at Normana Hall, in the city of Minneapolis, Minn., beginning at ten o'clock Monday morning, November 12, 1906, and will continue in session from day to day until the business of the convention has been completed.

"Representation in the convention will be on the following basis: From national or international unions, for less than 4,000 members, one delegate;

4,000 or more, two delegates; 8,000 or more, three delegates; 16,000 or more, four delegates; 32,000 or more, five delegates; 64,000 or more, six delegates; 128,000 or more, seven delegates, and so on; and from central bodies and state federations, and from local trade unions not having a national or international union, and from federal labor unions, one delegate.

"Organizations, to be entitled to representation, must have obtained a certificate of affiliation (charter) at least one month prior to the convention; and no person will be recognized as a delegate who is not a member in good standing of the organization he is elected to represent.

"Only bona fide wage workers who are not members of or eligible to membership in other trade unions are eligible as delegates from federal labor unions."

Report of International Canvassing Board.

Giving detailed vote of the recent Special Election for International Vice Presidents in Districts Nos. 7 and 9.

Cincinnati, O., October 15, 1906.

Official report of International Canvassing Board, appointed to count the votes of the Special Election in Districts Nos. 7 and 9 for International Vice Presidents:

To All Locals, Greeting:

We, the undersigned, being duly elected by our respective Locals to count the referendum votes cast for International Vice President in District No. 7 and votes cast for International Vice President in District No. 9—

We herewith submit the following as a correct report of our canvass:

DISTRICT NO. 7.

	Alf. Burton.	J. Drayton.	H. Hollingshead.
Local 21, Toronto	39	0	0
Local 26, Hamilton	1	19	0
Local 32, London	6	2	25
Local 53, Toronto	12	0	0
Local 97, St. Catherines.....	0	15	0
Local 320, Montreal	5	21	0
	<hr/> 63	<hr/> 57	<hr/> 25

ALFRED BURTON..... 63

J. DRAYTON..... 57

H. HOLLINGSHEAD..... 25

Bro. Burton having received the highest number of votes cast is, therefore, declared elected as International Vice President of District No. 7.

DISTRICT NO. 9.

	John Zellers.	J. H. Hoenicke.	Irregularities.
Local 1, Detroit	216	66	1
Local 7, Grand Rapids.....	4	20	0
	<hr/> 220	<hr/> 86	<hr/> 1

JOHN ZELLERS..... 220

H. J. HOENICKE..... 86

Bro. Zellers having received the highest number of votes cast, is declared elected as International Vice President of District No. 9.

We found but one irregularity, which occurred in Local No. 1, whereby one ballot was marked for both candidates. We found two blank ballots which were not counted in this Local.

With this explanation, we find the ballots to correspond with the return blanks for all the other Locals. Locals Nos. 172 and 267 in District No. 9 not voting. Locals Nos. 31 and 261 in District No. 7 not voting.

Respectfully submitted this 15th day of October, 1906,

ALBERT A. MOORE,
Chairman Local 43.
GEO. P. DIEHL,
Secretary Local 48.
CHRIS STARMER,
Committee Local 68.



JOHN G. ZELLER, International Vice-President, District No. 9.

The accompanying picture is of Bro. John G. Zellers, newly elected vice president of District No. 9.

Bro. Zellers was initiated in 1897 and has been an active member of our organization ever since that date, working in Dayton, O., for a good many years. From there he moved to Middletown, Ohio, and became recording secretary of Local 48. After leaving Middletown, he went to Hamilton, Ohio, and has worked in the following cities: Piqua, Ohio; Akron, Ohio; Cleveland, Ohio; Chicago, Ill.; Indianapolis, Ind.; Windsor, Can.; Pittsburgh, Pa., and Detroit, Mich., also Cincinnati, Ohio, where he was an active member for several years

and held the office of recording secretary.

He has always been an active member and has served as shop steward or shop committee in about every place he has ever worked. He was a delegate to the Cleveland convention, representing Local 68 in 1903. He took an active part in the formation of District Council No. 8, attending several conventions of this district.

Bro. Zellers is a married man with a family and is now employed in Detroit, Mich. He has the well wishes of his many friends throughout the country and will make an excellent International officer.

N. B.—The above picture is taken from a tintype.

IF UNIONS WERE BROKEN UP.

Wages would drop to the lowest level brought about by the reckless competition for jobs.

Long hours would be the rule for some, and others would walk the streets seeking work.

Children in a large degree deprived of their chance to enjoy the sunshine of childhood.

Women would be forced into the factory on account of the inadequacy of the father and husband's wages.

Prosperous merchants would lose their trade.

Factories would close because of the impossibility of the mass to buy goods manufactured.

Kansas City carpenters have adopted a new scale of 55 cents an hour for foremen, an increase of 7½ cents, and 45 cents for journeymen, an increase of 5 cents.



ALF. BURTON, International Vice-President, District No. 7.

The accompanying picture is an excellent likeness of Vice-President Burton, who was elected to fill out the unexpired term caused by the resignation of Brother Acheson.

Brother Burton was born in Toronto on the 12th day of June, 1874. Attended the public schools of that city until he reached the age of sixteen, when he became an apprentice to a machinist, which trade he worked at two and one-half years, being employed by the Doty Engine Co.

He then left the craft, and learned the trade of polishing, working at the Belleville Plating Works, Belleville, Ontario, remaining there until March, 1896, when he returned to Toronto and became initiated into Local 21, in May of the same year. He was almost immediately elected financial secretary. He held that position three years, during which time he took a prominent part in the organization of Britannia Workers' Local No. 11,

Brass Workers' Local No. 53 and the bicycle workers' local.

It then became necessary for him to resign that position in Local 21, having been forced out of employment through the formation of the bicycle combine.

From there he went to Detroit and then to Cleveland, but later returned to Toronto. He was re-elected financial secretary again in December, 1903, and has held the position ever since.

He represented Local 21 at the St. Louis convention. Brother Burton has since that time given his undivided attention to the interests of the organization, and particularly to Local 21. As financial secretary of his local, he adopted a system of never suspending a member until he had personally visited him, and also prevailed upon other members to visit him, believing it more necessary to retain the old members than to secure the initiation of new ones.

A LETTER FROM AN OLD GOOSE.

Mr. Charles R. Atherton:

There is one phase of organized labor on which I have a few words to say to union men. By keeping my eyes and ears open I find that many union men's wives are opposed—some of them bitterly—to the union. Why is this, and whose fault is it?

Not long ago I had business in the polishing room of a large iron manufactory. Knowing it to be a strictly union shop, I singled out from among the workers a married man—what? *Sure!* You can pick out a married man just as *e-a-s-y*, especially if he is a HOME man, and has three or four little kiddies who clamber over him, as he lies on the sofa of an evening, and pull his hair, while he vainly tries to read the daily paper—or the journal—there is a message of joy in his eyes that is unmistakable—and I said to him:

"Are you a union man?"

"Yea-a boy," he answered cheerfully.

"And married?" I persisted.

"Right," he responded, but looked me over questioningly.

"Is your wife a union woman?"

"Say!" he shouted, getting red in the face, "what is it you want to know anyway? What in thunder (only he didn't say thunder) business is it of yours?"

"Easy! lad, easy! It's statistics I'm after, just want to find out what percentage of union men's wives sympathize with their husbands in their fight for better conditions."

"Well," he admitted, a little crestfallen, "my wife *ain't* just as much interested in the labor movement as I'd like to have her. You see, I can't make her understand the importance of it."

"Does she read your trades journal?"

"No-o; you see there's not much in the JOURNAL but reports and *business*, and it's hard to get a woman to read *them*, unless she's pretty well interested already."

Then I went on and interviewed some twenty-seven men; out of the twenty-seven sixteen were married and only *five* told me their wives were "strictly union." Now, it seems to me important—*very* important—that the spenders of union men's wages should be union sympathizers. At least 75 per cent of

the men I know take their money home and turn it over to their wives to use as they choose. What is the use of an "unfair list" for the union man, when his wife, who knows nothing about it, has the spending of his money?

This is not an arraignment against wives spending their husbands' wages; that is their right. It is also the privilege of all good union men to turn their wages over to the good wife who can always make a dollar stand for just twice as much as we can. A chain is only as strong as its weakest link—I am pointing out that link.

Before labor unions become the POWER they will become, our women must be educated up to all unionism means. Of course there are women shopworkers who are thoroughly organized and stanch and true to their union principles. That is as it should be, but it is not enough, union man! Interest your wife in your union; it's up to you to do it. A woman will do almost anything for the man she loves—and if your wife don't love you—it's up to you again.

There is a "Union Spenders' League" in existence. From where I stand it looks awful good to me. Wish I was eligible!

Mr. Secretary, is there not some need of more organizing, or am I only

AN OLD GOOSE?

BE STRONG.

We are not here to play, to dream, to drift,

We have hard work to do, and loads to lift.

Shun not the struggle, face it. 'Tis God's gift.

Be strong!

Say not the days are evil—Who's to blame?

And fold the hands and acquiesce—O shame!

Stand and speak out, and bravely, in God's name.

Be strong!

It matters not how deep entrenched the Wrong,

How hard the battle goes, the day how long.

Faint not, fight on! Tomorrow comes the song.

—MALTHIE DAVENPORT.

A VITAL QUESTION.

BY GRAHAM RUDD OF LOCAL 2.

The meeting of our International Executive Board, held in Cincinnati during August, the proceedings of which were published in the September issue of the JOURNAL, furnishes us with some object lessons pertaining to our present system of raising revenue for the maintenance of our organization.

It was demonstrated beyond the cavil of a doubt that our organization is badly in need of funds sufficient to properly maintain such of our members who are out on strike for the purpose of redressing just grievances; and that the element of the per capita tax that can reasonably be set aside for expenses of management is totally insufficient for such purposes. The Executive Board, realizing the necessity for immediate funds, levied an assessment of 10 cents weekly for a period of ten weeks and decided to submit to a referendum vote a recommendation of the International President to create an organizing and defense fund by an assessment of \$1 per member, payable each quarter. This brings up the question of special assessments which the writer has not previously touched upon in this discussion. I want to place myself upon record as being unalterably opposed to special assessments of any kind, or, more properly speaking, opposed to any system of finance that makes them necessary.

The practice of levying assessments to meet emergencies is wrong in theory and vicious in principle. The theory is wrong, because the levying of an assessment to meet conditions suddenly forced upon us constitutes nothing but a miserable makeshift, and shows plainly to those with whom we are engaged in controversy that we are not properly prepared to defend our position. It is also unsatisfactory from another standpoint, inasmuch as assessments create dissatisfaction among the membership, and collections are slow, usually so slow as to defeat, in a measure, the very object for which the assessment was levied. Reference to the printed proceedings of the Executive Board brings to light the fact that a number of locals have not yet paid the Newark assessment. *The reason* some of our locals have not paid this assessment is not germane to this argument—sufficient to say that a large portion of the amount expected to be realized from the assessment has not been collected—and this is the experience of the International Union with every assessment that has ever been levied; at least, it is within my recollection, covering almost fifteen years' membership. It is vicious in principle, because it places our organization in the position of securing members under false pretenses. In canvassing those of our craft who are not union men with a view to getting them to affiliate with us we tell them that after making application and paying the initiation fee, when they become members the dues are so much per month (whatever the local union having jurisdiction over their respective localities charge), and he becomes a member with the idea that the fixed, permanent charges are a certain sum per month necessary to keep him in good standing, and before the ink is dry upon his membership card we proceed to charge him with assessments. This course of pro-

ceedings is a good deal like starting a cheap insurance company, where the rates are low to commence with—which, of course, is the bait used to get members—but when the death rate commences to go up and the mortality claims are greater than the income derived, the policy-holders are taxed with extra assessments. I do not believe that members object to paying assessments simply on account of the extra sum involved, but they would rather pay a definite sum weekly or monthly that can reasonably be expected to do away with the necessity of extra calls. Under the present conditions, when called upon for special assessments, the average member feels that he was the victim of misrepresentation when he joined the union.

In passing from the subject of assessments, I want to digress a moment to say that the statements relative to the levying of assessments are not intended as a reflection on the judgment, or criticism of the action, of our Executive Board. By an interchange of ideas and comparing notes through the medium of their meeting they were able to get a thorough knowledge of general trade conditions, and in levying an assessment they simply adopted an heroic remedy to meet a desperate situation.

Probably there are no two other labor organizations in this country where there is so much similarity in general trade conditions that environ the members as the Iron Molders' Union of North America and our own organization.

In nearly every instance where molders are employed there will also be found some of our own craftsmen. It is no exaggeration to state, also, that in localities where both are organized, wages and general working regulations are practically the same. The Iron Molders' Union being one of the so-called "high dues" organizations, it would seem to the writer that it is peculiarly appropriate for us, in considering what is best to do regarding changes in our financial system, to deliberate carefully on what progress they have achieved under the twenty-five cent weekly system.

Appended below are sections 1 and 3 of Article VI of the Iron Molders' constitution, pertaining to revenue:

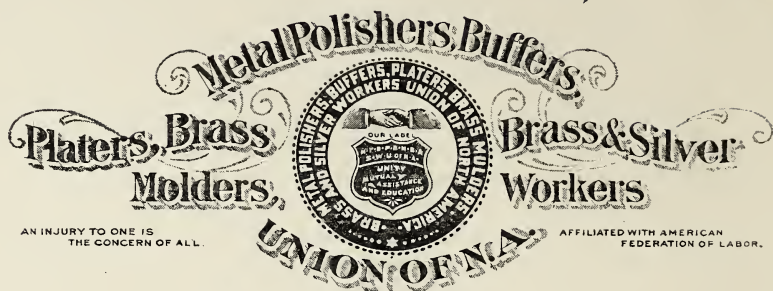
SECTION 1. Every member shall pay into the funds of the union to which he belongs the sum of twenty-five cents per week, payable weekly, except on the last week in each quarter, when he shall pay the sum of fifty cents, twenty-five cents of which shall not be subdivided, as provided in Section 3 of this Article, but shall be forwarded by Corresponding Representatives to the Treasurer to be placed in a Defense Fund. For each weekly payment the proper stamp, duly canceled, must be placed in the member's receipt book by the Financial Secretary.

SEC. 3. The revenue (excepting that portion received for Defense Fund as provided in Section 1) shall be applied as follows: Ten cents per week per member shall be forwarded to the International Treasurer, sixteen per cent of which shall be placed to the Death and Total Disability Fund, twenty-six per cent to the Monthly Fund, and fifty-eight per cent to the Strike Fund; and the Executive Board, in case of emergency, shall have power to draw from one fund and place to another requiring the same; eight cents per week per member shall be placed by the Locals to the credit of a Benefit Fund, out of which shall be paid the sick and out-of-work benefits; and seven cents per week per member shall be placed to the credit of the local fund, and in no case can a Local draw on the Benefit Fund for purposes other than specified, except by order of the Executive Board of this union.

When the Iron Molders met in convention in 1895 at Chicago the organization was just emerging from the industrial depression that started in 1893, "bruised, battered and torn," with a membership of 17,000. The most perplexing problem for the delegates to that convention to solve was what ought to be done to rehabilitate the union. The result of their deliberations was that the twenty-five cent weekly due system was inaugurated, with an additional payment of twenty-five cents the last week in every quarter, making total payments of each member \$14 annually. In view of all the circumstances, this action was considered unique, and gave the advocates of low dues and "cheap John" unionism in and out of the Molders' Union an opportunity to say that the expedient was of a very doubtful character, and that they predicted dire disaster for the organization. It is a very pleasant fact to record that the reverse is the case, as from 17,000 members in 1895, they have come up to 60,000 in 1906, a gain of 253 *per cent.* However, aside from this splendid increase in membership in eleven years, which in itself is of great importance, what we are most interested in is whether the high dues system has been the means of securing any other benefits for the molders.

The adoption of the twenty-five cent weekly system by the Iron Molders gave them the opportunity to enact a law providing that the international union should pay the mileage and per diem of all its delegates. This very commendable provision assured every local union of representation in the convention, no matter how small numerically they might be. This is an important thing for any labor organization. A full representation in conventions stimulates an organization wonderfully, giving, as it does, an opportunity for both officers and delegates to judge of the caliber and material of the membership in every locality where the international union has granted subordinate charters. It is also a practical working demonstration of the plan contemplated by the financial system of the molders—that of concentrating the resources—by which the large locals assist in giving the small locals representation, who otherwise would be barred out through no fault of their own; but through circumstances which they did not create, or have no power to control.

During the last two years the molders have been compelled to combat the greatest effort yet put forth by the manufacturers' associations against any labor organization. A fight not against reducing the hours of daily labor or increasing the wages, but for the elimination of the molders' union as a factor in the industrial field. They (the molders) have been attacked at every supposedly vulnerable point in their armor, but none of the projectiles hurled by the employers' associations have as yet succeeded in piercing it. The reason of this is, that the molders have been able to present a solid front because they have had the funds, and in spite of the large number of strikes they have had to carry recently on account of this effort of the manufacturers, Secretary Denny informs me that they have reduced the hours and increased the wages of approximately 22,000 members during 1906. The way they have encountered the terrific fight made upon them has earned the admiration of every one, even their opponents, and I expect to have something more to say about the molders and their system of raising revenue in a later issue.



The Journal,

Published Monthly by the M. P., B., P., B. M. and Brass and Silver Workers Int. U. of N. A.

CHAS. R. ATHERTON, Editor and Manager,
Room 409, Neave Building, Cincinnati, O.

Entered at Post Office, Cincinnati, Ohio, as second-class matter.

Correspondents will please write on one side of the paper only.

Subscription—50 cents per year; single copies 5 cents.



We have had made a plate, which presents a beautiful representation of the different labels of organized labor. When in doubt as to whether the goods you wish to purchase can be found with the label attached, consult this page and become enlightened.

Recently bids were called for to do the public printing of Cincinnati, by the Auditor. It was distinctly stated in the proposal that only the bids of firms employing *strictly union labor* would be considered. This is not illegal for the reason that in no other way can the competency of the work be safeguarded.

The many kind references to the JOURNAL which are being received are appreciated. It is our desire to make the magazine of such interest that every member of our International Union will

find it not only worth reading, but worth filing. We herewith express our thanks for the active and intelligent co-operation of contributors.

Whatever may be the result of the vote on the referendum assessment, all are agreed that more money is necessary for the safe conduct of our organization in this year of crucial test to union labor. We feel confident the membership is undivided in opinion on this statement, however much they may differ as to the means of raising the revenue.

There is every reason to believe that the remarkable prosperity of this country for the last few years will continue indefinitely. The fall elections occur in a few days, and whatever the result may be, there will be no reason to suppose that any legitimate business will be depressed. If any stocks rise or fall, it will be merely an affectation of the speculative market in which laboring men will neither profit nor lose. The increasing foreign demand for American goods together with the bountiful cereal crops vouchsafed by a power above political parties leave no doubt as to our future prosperity.

The letter of "An Old Goose," appearing on page 8 of this issue introduces an important thought that has been altogether too much neglected. How many of our wives, or other female relatives depending upon our incomes, are union women? That is, how many of them

inquire for the label in making purchases, how many inquire if the goods they seek are made under fair or union auspices? In many of the strongest unions, the wives and sisters of the members have united in an organization under the name of Auxiliary Leagues for the purpose of promoting the interests of fair labor in general and their family interests in particular by calling for and demanding the products of union labor exclusively. A wonderful element of strength is thus opened up to us—shall we take advantage of it? In this matter of supporting our friends, we are each of us candidates in a campaign for principle. Can we not at least command the support of our own families?

There should be, and we believe there is, a spirit of fair play in the minds of right-thinking people which will not stand for the scab principle which is being exemplified in the contest with our men by a couple of Philadelphia firms at the present time. Thousands upon thousands of husky but ravenously hungry immigrants are being dumped upon our Eastern coast every month. They hail from the over-crowded districts of Europe, where they could get no work at any price. Arrived in our Eastern cities, they are always ready at a moment's notice to step in, and for a mere pittance, oftentime for their living expenses, take the places of union men who have been for years working up to a standard of decent living as regards wages and hours. Much is said about the tariff protecting labor. Where, gentlemen, where? How does it work in this case? There is a tax on everything we eat and drink and wear, even on the box and ground in which we are put away to await the inevitable "judgment," but the only protection which labor has ever known, is that which it has constructed for itself in the shape of Trade Unions. Even this protection has been so hampered by legislation and punctured by court injunctions, that it is only semi-effective. It is not strange, then, that union men have concluded to throw off the yoke of party serfdom and vote for those candidates on whatever ticket, that are outspoken and active friends of their interests.

The following clipping is from the *Post-Dispatch* of St. Louis, Mo.:

MR. VAN CLEAVE'S
UNSPOKEN SPEECH

LIED PUT ON PRESIDENT OF ST. LOUIS INDUSTRIAL ALLIANCE IN CHICAGO.

HAD ATTACK ON LABOR

Objections Raised to His Delivering It at Manufacturers' Banquet.

Chicago, Oct. 12.—A stirring address against Demagoguery, labor and its leaders, by James W. Van Cleave, president of the Citizens' Industrial Alliance of St. Louis and also of the National Association of Manufacturers, was designed to have electrified the national body politic this morning. It was to have been delivered at the banquet of the National Association of Agricultural Implement and Vehicle Manufacturers at the Auditorium last night and then sent broadcast over the country.

But the Executive Committee which had charge of the banquet at the last minute decided that the speech was too fiery for the occasion, explained to those who wondered at Mr. Van Cleave's delinquency that he had a sore throat and he will be compelled to deliver the speech on some other occasion, if it is to become a factor in the present national campaign.

When the street car strike was on in St. Louis Mr. Van Cleave led the posse comitatus which broke that labor effort, and ever since then he has borne the honorary title of Colonel. His name did not appear on the engraved programs of last night's banquet and he acquiesced gracefully in the censorship of the Executive Committee, he being a member of that body. He sat at the speakers' table during the banquet.

Ever since his fight with organized labor in St. Louis Mr. Van Cleave has had the spirit, and, since succeeding David M. Parry, of Indianapolis, as president of the association, he has considered it his duty to speak against what he terms "the craze of demagoguery."

Barbers of Paris, France, have decided to observe each Tuesday of the week as a holiday.

OFFICIAL

This office is in receipt of a circular letter issued by the American Foundrymen's Association, a copy of which they state has been mailed to over 4,000 firms interested in the casting of brass and allied metals, calling for a meeting of all brass foundries in Philadelphia next May, at which time the American Foundrymen will hold their convention.

They quote the good work their organization has done in the iron foundry, and state as their aims, that they desire to better the methods of working, and lower the costs.

In view of the fact that the American Foundrymen's Association is very much opposed to organized labor, it is very evident that the new association of brass foundries will be organized on the same lines.

Chas. R. Atherton, Editor Journal:

Dear Sir and Brother—I wish to inform you that the Lawrence Gas Fixture and Bauer Gas Fixture Workers are on strike for the \$15.00 scale and we have them badly tied up. They cannot get any men and I wish you would publish it in the JOURNAL, requesting all polishers to keep away from Philadelphia. They expect the shops to send their work outside to get it done and if they do it is going to cause another strike among the Chandelier Workers. I remain,

Fraternally yours,

J. MAHAFFEY,

2931 Hartville St., Philadelphia, Pa.

NEW LOCALS ORGANIZED.

Local No. 335, Elkhart, Ind.—Metal Polishers, Buffers and Platers. Fifteen charter members. Organized October 20, by Vice President C. B. Meyers.

Locals Reorganized.

Local No. 77, Jackson, Mich.—Metal Polishers, Buffers and Platers. Eight charter members. Organized October 20, by John Monagahn.

Local No. 268, Utica, N. Y.—Metal Polishers, Buffers and Platers. Twelve charter members. Organized September 27, by Vice President Jas. Stokes.

AGREEMENTS SIGNED.

The Evans Stamping & Plating Co., of Taunton, Mass., has signed up an agreement for a strictly union shop, with Vice President Lever representing Local 154 and C. E. Evans representing the Evans Stamping & Plating Co., calling for a nine-hour day. Day work prices, \$2.75 per day; piece work prices, \$3.15.

Vice President Lever also succeeded in getting the White & Warner Stove Co. to grant the nine-hour day, with an increase in wages, making \$2.75 per day for nine hours, for Local 154.

Vice President Lever announces that he was successful in having an agreement signed between the Starr Brass Manufacturing Co. of Boston, and our organization, involving members of Locals 18, 55, 95, 192 and 331, whereby they granted our members the nine-hour day with the union rate of wages. This firm has defied our organization for the past six years and the men were compelled to go out in order to enforce their demands. After being out ten hours the firm granted every demand, affecting eighty-five of our members.

Local 18 of Boston has secured the following wage scale in every chandelier shop in the city and affecting every member of that local:

	Per day	Hours
Chandelier Spinners.....	\$3 50	9
Chandelier Makers.....	3 00	9
Plain Lacquerers.....	2 50	9
Lacquerers on Bronze...	3 00	9
Plain, Dippers.....	2 50	9
Filers	2 50	9

NOTICE.

Local 128 of San Francisco reports they have succeeded in getting a uniform rate of \$3.50 per day in every shop in San Francisco, with but one exception.

WANTED.

The address of Thomas McRobbins or his brother, Peter. Last heard of in Brooklyn, N. Y. Kindly forward to Sam F. Smith, No. 3309 Bishop St., Toledo, Ohio.

The members of Local 17, Buffalo, N. Y., express their sincere sympathy to Bro. John Flynn in the loss by death of his two sons in one week's time.

JOHN LYONS, F. S., Local 17.

FINANCIAL SECRETARIES.

Do you use the Delinquent Notice Books? Why not? The average member wants to be reminded occasionally. Often a 25 cent Delinquent Notice Book will save the three months' per capita tax paid to the International before the member is suspended, as well as saving the member.

Every local has been furnished with the national number of the members. By immediately inserting this number in your ledger, with the member's name, will often save serious complications and delays, as well as furnish an immediate identification.

Always use the national number with the member's name when corresponding with headquarters, especially when members arrived by card, or transferred to another local, withdraw, become suspended or reinstated. We have many members in every local bearing the same name. The numbers are the only means of identification.

Financial secretaries should read carefully the monthly financial reports, comparing the same with the amount of money accredited to their local. By doing this there will be no chance of any mistake or differences creeping in.

**LIST OF QUESTIONS SUBMITTED
TO THE EXECUTIVE BOARD
FOR THEIR CON-
SIDERATION.**

QUESTION NO. 101.

Submitted by Vice-President Foster, in reference to the necessity of calling men out in two more of the job shops in the City of Cincinnati, in event they fail to sign agreement for the nine-hour day. This question is connected with Question No. 94. Meets with the majority approval of the Board.

QUESTION NO. 102.

Submitted by Vice-President Hellthaler, pertaining to the grievance at the Graff, Washburne & Dunn silver shop, of New York City, caused by the foreman ignoring the organization. After the matter was explained to Mr. Graff, he was satisfied to right the wrong. Settlement meets with the

unanimous approval of the Executive Board.

QUESTION NO. 103.

Submitted by Vice-President Caudwell, whereby he recommends that the members of Local 128, of San Francisco, be permitted to make a demand for the minimum wage rate of \$3.50 per day. Meets with the majority approval of the Board.

QUESTION NO. 104.

Submitted by Vice-President Burke, regarding the grievance at the Forest City Brass Mfg. Co., involving members of Local 3, of Cleveland, O., whereby this firm attempts to reduce the wages 5 per cent. Recommends that the polishers and buffers be given moral and financial support, and he be allowed to call out the rest of the shop if necessary, and they be granted moral and financial support, meets with the approval of the Board.

QUESTION NO. 105.

Submitted by President A. B. Grout, in reference to the Bucks Stove & Range Co., whereby he recommends that the General Secretary be instructed to forward Local 13, \$100.00 per month in addition to strike pay due them, to cover legal expenses. Meets with the approval of the Executive Board.

QUESTION NO. 106.

Submitted by Vice-President Leberman, in reference to circular sent out by Local 245, of Decatur, Ill., whereby he recommends that the Executive Board endorse the appeal for financial assistance for Brother Chas. Pearson, who has been disabled for life. Meets with the unanimous approval of the Executive Board.

QUESTION NO. 107.

Submitted by Vice-President Leary, in reference to grievance at the New York Metallic Bedstead Co., whereby he recommends that President Grout, or Vice-President Hellthaler, be instructed to interview the firm, and try to settle the matter; not being able to do so, to call men out. Eight men involved. Meets with the approval of the Board.

QUESTION NO. 108.

Submitted by Vice-President Lever, in reference to the grievance at the Lamson Consolidated Store Service

Co., which is part of Question No. 96, previously submitted, whereby they are sending their work to Worcester, and the members of Local 151 working on it. He recommends that Local 151 be granted the authority to take men out who are working on this work, and the men be granted moral and financial support. Meets with the approval of the Board.

QUESTION NO. 109.

Submitted by Vice-President Burke, pertaining to the grievance of Local 2, in the Pope Motor Car Co., of Toledo, which firm is having a strike with their machinists. He recommends that if they discriminate against our members, Local 2 be authorized to call men out, with moral and financial support. (Part 1.) And in case other trades in shop go on sympathetic strike, our members be allowed to do so, with moral and financial support. Part 2.)

QUESTION NO. 110.

Submitted by Secretary Atherton, for the purpose of selecting a Canvassing Board to count the ballots cast for vice-presidents in Districts Nos. 7 and 9. Locals 43, 48, and 68, selected as locals to elect one member each on the Canvassing Board.

QUESTION NO. 111.

Submitted by Vice-President Hellthaler, concerning the appeal of Brother Wilhelmy against a fine of \$50, imposed by Local 20. Brother was given second trial, and fined the sum of \$5. Brother Hellthaler recommending that the action of the local be sustained. Meets with the approval of the Board.

QUESTION NO. 112.

Submitted by Vice-President Hellthaler, regarding demands of Local 319 for a nine-hour day in the shop of Russell & Stoll. After two conferences, he asked that a general tour be made of the shops that did the same line of work, in order to get his competitors to agree to same concessions, and requested that all vice-presidents report same. Further recommends that in event of his refusal to grant the concession, Local 319 be granted permission to call men out. Meets with the approval of the Board.

QUESTION NO. 113.

Submitted by Vice-President Lever, whereby he recommends that the Lam-

son Consolidated Store Service Co., be placed on the unfair list. Meets with the unanimous approval of the Board.

QUESTION NO. 114.

Submitted by Vice-President Foster, referring to the strike at the Chas. Hoppe Co., Cincinnati, involving members of Local 68, and recommending that after another conference to be held with the Pettibone Regalia Co., who have their work done in this shop, that if they do not withdraw their patronage, recommended that they be placed on the unfair list, and they be allowed \$10 per month for literature. The Central Labor Council has already placed the company on the unfair list. Meets with the majority approval of the Board.

QUESTION NO. 115.

Submitted by Vice-President Leberman, whereby he recommends that the Bucks Stove & Range Co., of St. Louis, be placed on the unfair list. Meets with the approval of the Executive Board.

QUESTION NO. 116.

Submitted by Vice-President Lever, pertaining to demand made for a nine-hour day in the Star Brass Mfg. Co., involving Locals 18, 55, 95, 192, and 331, recommended that locals be granted power to force the issue for the nine-hour day, without loss of pay. Eighty-five men involved. Meets with the approval of the Board. Were out ten hours when the firm conceded the demands.

QUESTION NO. 117.

Submitted by Secretary Atherton, in reference to articles appearing in THE JOURNAL, whereby he recommends that the entire subject matter be referred to President Grout, and he to report his findings to the Executive Board, also to make any recommendations he may deem necessary. Meets with the unanimous approval of the Board.

QUESTION NO. 118.

Whereby David Sobel appeals from the Trial Committee of Local 12, whereby they fined him \$5. Executive Board sustains the action of Local 12.

QUESTION NO. 119.

Submitted by Vice-President Foster, in reference to the grievance of Local 68, in the Berninghaus Barber Supply

Co., wherein they demand a nine-hour day, with the minimum wage of 25 cents per hour scale. Recommended that if demands are not granted, Local 68 be given permission to call men out with financial assistance. Seven men involved. Meets with the majority approval of the Board.

QUESTION NO. 120.

Submitted by Secretary Atherton, calling for election of locals to choose the Canvassing Board to count the ballots of the referendum of the Organizing and Defense Fund. Locals 43, 48, and 68 being elected to each select one member for the Canvassing Board.

QUESTION NO. 121.

Submitted by Vice-President Hellthaler, pertaining to grievance at the Silver & Co., involving members of of Locals 12, wherein they demand the nine-hour day, with 33½ cents per hour and \$18 for piece work prices, whereby he recommends that if the firm does not grant the request, that Local 12 be granted permission to call men out. Fourteen men involved. Meets with the majority approval of the Board.

TO MEMBERS IN ARREARS.

There's many a kick,
But you pay d—n quick,
When the beef trust raises your dues,
And when old King Coal
Increases his toll
You're sore, but you cannot refuse.

And you claim the sod
Is a gift from God;
But the landlord raises your dues,
And you pay each cent
That he asks for rent—
He holds trumps, and you can't refuse.

And such is the way
That you always pay
When the lords of the earth say "give;"
Though it cost a tear
Your credit is clear,
And you must keep it so to live.

But you kick like a steer,
And you think of your beer
When your union asks for its mite,
And you raise a roar
If it asks for more
To strengthen its ranks in a fight.
E. R. DAWSON,
Local 21, Toronto.

THANKSGIVING.

The largess of the word may have lost its savor with the wasted salivaries—it may be only a matter of form now. Long years at hotels, where no glimpse of the giant fowl from which the insipid slabs have been carved, and cranberries with the berries squeezed out, and acids squeezed in, may have overshadowed the patient gastrics with doubt, but, friend, let us not forget there was once a real thanksgiving. I do not say this with any disparagement to city fare, but with a feeling of condolence or sympathy for him who digs up his log book of the past in order to stir up an appetite for the feast which is to come. To have known the turkey from its infancy, and watched it wax to oily fruition on pure mast and grain, and finally yield its fattened affluence to the steaming, aching board makes things different. Then again to have loved the hands that patted its succulent breast, and stuffed its sweet carcass with sage, onions and yew, and coaxed it to a brilliant amber under the heat of a wood fire, creates in one the salt of faith. The cranberries picked from the marsh and brought home plumb to the brim of the gallon tin bucket, all sugared and stewed into a fitting complement for the royal bird, helps to make the picture a trifle better. Loaves of "salt rising," and golden chunks of cake unstinted in its make, with loving ones about the table and a few neighbors from a distance, and a toothsome hunger complete the grand old gathering.

There is no politics in the good old country Thanksgiving dinner—no diplomacy, and no feats of decorum that are binding. It's a plain case of "get that turkey, boys, before it gets you!" There may be a little jockeying about the choice of parts, but after daddy, the old pole horse, got the piece that went over the fence last, the flag usually fell and the race was on for fair!

We will stand by our friends and administer a stinging rebuke to men or parties who are either indifferent, negligent, or hostile, and, wherever opportunity affords, secure the election of intelligent, honest, earnest trade unionists, with clear, unblemished, paid-up union cards in their possession.

TECHNICAL

IRON.

Chas. R. Atherton, Editor Journal:

Dear Sir—I will endeavor to give a brief history of iron, its discovery and manufacture.

Iron, while being the most useful of all the metals for the various arts, is also one of the most generally diffused of the products of nature. In one form or another it is almost universally diffused in the organic and inorganic world. Not a stone or rock can be found which does not contain a trace of this metal. It is found in our blood and intensifies the brilliant color of roses, while spectrum analysis has traced its presence in the stars.

The history of its discovery and use is lost in the remoteness of antiquity, since, from its affinity for oxygen and its consequent tendency to rust and thus lose its form, it can hardly be expected that any tangible evidence of its use in ancient times should have been preserved to our day.

It appears, however, from Layard's *Ninevah* and *Babylon*, that the Assyrians were well acquainted with the manufacture of iron and that they employed it together with bronze in useful and ornamental works. They had also the art of coating iron with bronze and objects thus prepared have come down to us, the iron having been preserved by the coating of bronze.

The East Indian natives still prepare iron so excellently, though their methods and appliances are of the rudest kind, and so we know they have had this ability from before the time of Alexander the Great. It is probable that the use of iron was known quite generally at a very early stage of history. In the tombs of Thebes, which date about four thousand years ago, pictorial inscriptions are found representing persons using iron utensils. Iron is frequently mentioned in the Bible and from the mention of the "frying pan" in the verse from *Leviticus*, 9th verse, 7th chapter ("And all the meat offering that is baked in the oven and all that is dressed in the frying pan and in the pan

shall be the priest's that offereth it,") and other similar passages, it is supposed that the art of preparing sheet iron was known in those days, though that is questionable, as the frying pan used by the priest may not have been made of iron, but of other metal. Yet there can be little doubt that the Hebrews learned of the Egyptians the art of preparing iron from the ore, since one ancient mine worked by the Egyptians has been found in Egypt, at Hammouri, between the Nile and the Red Sea. The iron of this mine is of specular and red ore.

Layard found articles of iron at Nimroud, but they fell to pieces when exposed to the air. Iron is mentioned by Homer and from what he says it is inferred that it was scarce and valuable then, and it was only malleable iron that the Greeks of his time were acquainted with. In Sparta, however, *Lycurgus* is said to have enforced by law the sole use of iron as money on account of its abundance. From *Plutarch* we gather an idea of the value of this iron currency. He tells us that it required a two ox cart to carry a wagon load of the value of ten minæ, the value of mina being estimated at about fifteen dollars.

Now, Mr. Editor, I think this article is about long enough, and as space is limited in the *JOURNAL*, I will close and finish up in next month's *JOURNAL*. With best wishes, I remain

Yours respectfully,
G. H. KERLIN.

Philadelphia, Pa.

NEW HOOD AND METAL-SAVING DEVICE.

The amount of metal removed by polishing and grinding lathes is small when only one day's work is considered, but during the course of a year the metal removed is large. A new hood and metal saving device just patented is designed to save this metal, which can then be returned to the melting pot. The hood is made of heavy galvanized steel, reinforced with angle and bar iron. The face and inside guard can be adjusted for any size wheel. The inside guard is for cutting the air and dust from the wheel, which drops into the box. The lower front slide is adjustable and can be removed entirely for large work. The door is on hinges,

with a catch at the top for changing wheels. This hood and metal saving device can be attached to any exhaust system.

The separator is cylindrical shape, made of heavy galvanized steel, and can be placed either inside of the building or on the outside. The lower part is the receiving chamber, which collects the dirt and dust and has a door for cleaning out. The device has been recently placed on the market by Venderbush & Looman, 177-179 Larned street, Detroit, Mich.

GLUING EMERY TO WOOD.

The following is a good receipt for gluing emery to wood or metal; I have used it with success where other cements have failed: "Melt together equal parts of shellac and white rosin, and carbolic acid (in crystals); adding the carbolic acid after the shellac and rosin have been melted. This makes a cement having great holding power.

(Signed)

W. T.

A patent granted to John H. Nicholson, of Pittsburg, Pa., and assigned to the National Tube Company of the same place, describes a method of lining steel tubes with nickel. An earlier patent to the same inventor showed that a steel or iron tube provided with a welded covering of nickel, in order to give the tube a non-corrodible surface, would be subject to difficulties if the nickel linings were lighter than 15 per cent. This was owing to irregularity in the thickness in the nickel and steel which was liable to produce thin or uncovered spots in the finished tube.

This has been overcome in the new invention. In this method the compound tube with its nickel lining is placed into a pierced blank. This secondary operation of welding is accomplished by telescoping the compound tube within a heavily walled hollow steel blank, heating to a welding heat and rolling it over a mandrel so as to reduce the thickness and elongate it, thus welding the primary compound tube firmly to the steel blank. On account of the thicker lining used the nickel retains its relative thickness as compared with the steel and can be rolled and drawn into boiler tubes with a nickel lining as light as $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

This lining is distributed evenly over the surface of the steel, which is thereby thoroughly protected from corrosion.

Electroplating is said to have been inaugurated as an art a hundred years ago. On the occasion recently of a centenary celebration by a London firm of electroplaters, it was found that eighteen men and women had been in the employ of the firm from fifty-six to sixty years.

Exports of tin from Singapore and Penang for the first quarter of 1906 showed an increase of 190,000 pounds over last year. The total exports of tin increased nearly 900,000 for the same period.

The union men in Streator, Ill., went into politics at the last election and elected as aldermen two bottle blowers, two miners, one carpenter and one printer.

England is now interested in three plans for the scientific regulation of wages. The principle is that of basing the wages on the return on the capital employed.

Twelve years ago 103 German cities boasted of central labor councils. In February of this year there were in existence 506 central labor councils in as many cities in the German empire.

"What does that expert witness evidence go to show?" inquired the man who was trying to understand the trial.

"It goes to show which side has paid him a retainer," answered the lawyer.

Anna Held is not so much grieved at the loss of \$200,000 worth of precious junk as she is at the disinclination of the public to believe the yarn.

Maxim Gorky has sailed for Europe and promises to tell his impressions of Americans at a later date. One of his impressions, we believe, is that of a New York hotel manager's boot, when it was discovered that the absent-minded revolutionist had brought some other man's wife to America.—*Paducah (Ky.) Sun.*

LEGAL DEPARTMENT.

Edited by CHARLES L. SWAIN,
Attorney for the International Union.

In my first communication, I stated that under this department there would be considered four things. The Prophet, the Law Maker, the Executive, and the Court. This month we take all the space allotted to us to consider "The Prophets; those who point the way."

Those who cry, "make his paths straight," ever bear the brunt of the battle; ridicule, mockery and derision is the penalty of advance thought in this age as martyrdom was in the past age. Without the prophet civilization would die and decay.

The things that mean the most to humanity now were the things that gave the nightmare to the conservative a few years ago.

The policy of the visionary today becomes on the morrow the accomplishment of the statesman.

The seer uses his eyes, and what he sees astonishes and shocks the good soul who is blind. The landmarks of progress are numbered by the names of the world's prophets. There can be no gain without the corresponding sacrifice. There can be no victory without a battle.

Battles that bring the greatest victory are the ones where the least blood is shed.

It is where the victor conquers as he passes through the vale of sorrow and perhaps in the shadow of death. It is there where the man is born, the sympathies broadened and where he first realized the full significance of the brotherhood of man. The vision of the prophet is always large enough to embrace the welfare of all mankind.

No man can love who has not felt sorrow.

The ability to sympathize depends upon the personal experience of the sympathizer.

By the power of intellect we may understand the need of sympathy, but we

cannot put ourselves in another's place.

We are always willing that some one else wear the handicap, not realizing that the handicap is the badge of success. We are too prone to complain that we have no chance. Every prophet whose name has been transmitted to us by history or tradition, had no chance. Had they had a chance they would not have been prophets to point the way, for they would have been lost in the multitude.

If you be possessed with the prophetic spirit be not discouraged, proclaim your message to the world. Be concerned only with its truth; leave the result with the Giver of all Truth.

Ask for no odds nor privileges that are not free to all mankind.

Privilege is the greatest foe to progress.

Privilege overthrown, advancement is immediately discernible.

Knowledge of wrong is the first step in its overthrow.

The first years of our new century have taught us more of personal responsibility than all of the 19th century.

Blindness caused by partisanship and prejudice is being rapidly cured. We know the remedy but are too doleful to apply it. The prophet spirit within us is too fleeting for our perseverance. On the other hand privilege is a parasite that never lets loose and if torn away readily fastens itself to some other part of the body politic.

We are not free, to do, to think for we are bound by habit, by custom, by passion, by prejudice.

"Know thyself" is as pregnant today as when it was first promulgated. To become free it will require as great a personal war as the civil war was to free the slave.

The slave is no longer the race, but the individual. The words of Paul: "Bear ye one another's burdens" have

a meaning for the readers of the JOURNAL that few outsiders can understand. This fellow feeling when further developed will cause freedom to come in its full sense and significance.

Your reward is with the future, your

children and their children will reap what you sow.

Let your motto be your guide and inspiration.

For in "Unity, Mutual Assistance and Education" you shall conquer.

SOCIAL WASTE.

By IRA W. HOWERTH, of the University of Chicago.

A nation is a corporate body whose welfare depends upon the well-being of all its parts. It has interests of its own, and means of advancing those interests. Its land, its fields, and its forests, its mills and its mines, its factories and its railroads, all its wealth, are its material means, and its people are its spiritual means, for achieving its destiny.

Any wanton exhaustion or destruction of these means for private profit, any neglect or failure to employ them to the best advantage of all its people, is social waste.

Social waste may arise from the destruction of wealth without an equivalent promotion of the public good. It may arise also from the failure of the people to use all the agencies of social advancement—land uncultivated, labor unemployed, wealth lying idle.

It may follow from the premature exhaustion of these agencies, as, for instance, by "butchering" the land, by the unrestrained exploitation of forests and mines for private profit, or by the overemployment of the labor power of a country so as to weaken and exhaust it. Again, it may be a consequence of failure to provide means and opportunity for the discovery and development of the latent powers and aptitudes of the people.

Every mechanic, inventor, poet, artist, philosopher, or statesman repressed by poverty represents a social waste. There is no calculating the loss of a genius.

The misdirection of labor, the less than possible results of labor, due to lack of organization, the unnecessary duplication of railroads, factories, stores, and other industrial plants, furnish still other examples of social waste.

Finally, social waste results from any expenditure of social means or energy which does not bring to all the people the highest possible result in genuine well-being.

The criterion of waste is ideal economy, and the question that must always be asked is not—

"Has good been done?" or "May good be accomplished by a given expenditure of social means or energy?" but "What might have been or might be accomplished by the most intelligent expenditure?"

This being the standard of waste, what are we to say of ourselves as a people? It must be admitted that we are not a shining example of economy. A new country with vast resources is likely to be extravagant. Opportunities for individual aggrandizement are so great and alluring that the public good, especially in the "long run," gets little consideration. So we have been blind to the inevitable results of the unrestrained exploitation of our natural resources for individual profit. We have allowed private citizens to destroy, for instance, our forests, so that at the present rate of consumption our timber supply will be practically exhausted within another generation. We have permitted the monopolization of a large part of our coal fields, our iron and copper mines, our oil fields, so that they are exploited for private profit and not primarily for public good.

We build our cities without adequate protection against fire, and from this cause alone suffer an annual loss of \$150,000,000 to \$230,000,000.

We do not secure adequate protection for life and labor; hence the mills slay

their thousands, and the railroads their tens of thousands. Much of our labor power is unused and more is not used to the best advantage.

We fail to secure the service of the tramps, for instance, of whom there are, perhaps, 150,000, and of an indeterminate number of idle rich, who regard their idleness as a badge of superiority.

We lose the labor of the unemployed, of whom there are, on the average, considerably more than a million. We waste the potential service of millions from the fact that they are out of place, employed in occupations or under circumstances that are uncongenial, and are hence less efficient than they might be.

Worst of all, we destroy our labor power at its source by the employment in industry of 1,750,000 children.

This is economic folly, in comparison with which the traditional conduct of the man who killed the goose that laid the golden eggs is wisdom itself. The nation that persists in drafting its children into industry, in plucking its labor power before it is ripe, is predestined to go down.

But perhaps the greatest, though least obvious, waste of labor power is in the production of commodities, and the rendering of services, that are altogether useless from the standpoint of the highest well-being. If society exists for the welfare of its members, and if the ideal of industrial conditions involves the approximate elimination of waste, then it is plain that all labor employed in the production of commodities that are used to satisfy abnormal or depraved appetites is pure social waste. Professor Marshall, the English economist, says that England spends half a billion dollars, and the other classes two billion dollars in ways that contribute little or nothing to true well-being.

But if labor spent upon articles of vulgar and vicious indulgence of appetite is a social waste, the labor employed upon articles of equally vulgar ostentation and needless luxury is equally so.

No intelligent society directing its labor for the best interests of its members would employ a part of that labor in producing luxuries for some while others were starving for the necessities. Yet that is what we are doing to-day. Some men surfeit with too much; others

starve with too little. Some so-called "society women," for instance, clothe themselves in splendor, and bespangle themselves with jewels, while other women, equally valuable to society, sell their virtue for the means of keeping body and soul together.

When protest is made against extravagance, we are told that the waste of the rich is the salvation of the poor; that if the rich did not roll in luxury the poor would starve. If that is so, it is the strongest indictment that could be drawn against modern industrial society. It could not be true in a scientifically organized society, for then, *life*, not work, being the end, it would be plain that the waste of anybody would mean more work for somebody. But it is a fallacy any way you take it. The more the rich waste the more the poor must work.

The idler and spendthrift who prates that his profligacy and extravagance give employment to others, should be reminded that the pauper and the criminal do the same. The more thieves there are in society, the more employment there is for officers of the law and of penal institutions. It is not employment that men want, but *life*, and giving some sorts of employment may mean depriving men of the opportunity to live.

The remedy? Well, there is no cure-all. There are many palliatives. Organization of labor, scientific farming and forestry, irrigation, abolition of special privileges, protective legislation, abolition of child-labor, an eight-hour work day, and a thousand other means and measures, are methods of promoting social economy.

Obviously, social waste cannot be entirely eliminated without a scientific organization of labor, not for profit, but for public weal. This will doubtless be progressively realized. We have passed the stage of unrestricted individual exploitation of our natural resources for private gain. The right of collective interference on behalf of labor with industrial methods and conditions that are harmful to life is all but generally admitted. The ideal for which we should strive is the use of all wealth to promote life, and the employment of every ounce of labor power without harm to the laborer, in such a way as will pro-

duce the highest result in the health and happiness of the people.

But even a scientific organization of the work of society would not necessarily of itself diminish the labor employed in the production of articles that are useless from the standpoint of life. To bring this about, men must cease to demand such articles. They must buy only such commodities as are life-giving. They must spend less for liquor and more for life, less for vanity and ostentation and more to make life dignified, beautiful, and happy.

A man is not a "good fellow" merely

because he wastes his goods, and the woman who dresses extravagantly merely to excite the envy of her women is as worthy of condemnation by all right-minded persons as the man who gets drunk on the street.

Changed standards of judgment, a new public opinion, are as necessary as legislative reform. Industrial and social progress may be brought about, ought to be brought about, by progressive organization among the wage-workers. But improvements in organization demand improvements in men.—*American Federationist.*

HOW TO GET ALONG WITHOUT STRIKES AND GET JUSTICE

By F. B. MOTZ, of Local No. 2.

Has it ever occurred to the union man the immense power stored up in the labor organizations; how it may be used to benefit mankind in general and the workingman in particular? Has he ever thought of the great sums expended by the unions in strike benefits, the wages lost during strikes and lockouts also to get favorable legislation, to fight injunctions and numerous other expenses just as useless. 'Tis true we have gained something in shorter hours, but not better wages. The wages may seem better; but as wages increase, necessities also increase, and all we get at best is a bare living. Now I believe if we could all see it in the same light; that the labor organizations could dictate the business of the country both mercantile and manufacturing. To be conservative, I believe each union man in the country donates at least in one year five dollars either directly or indirectly to maintain strikes and expenses connected with strikes and lockouts. Whereas if we should elect the A. F. of L. to handle all strikes, taking one industry at a time in the following way. In two or three years at the outside, instead of the manufacturers causing strikes as an excuse

for boosting prices and disrupting unions would want to avoid strikes to save their incomes and business, and we would not have to dig up the men to join the unions for they would hear the music and want to follow the band. Suppose that instead of donating \$5.00 annually for strike benefits that all unionists were assessed 25 cen's for six months, as the A. F. of L. controls about three million members, in six months we would have four million five hundred thousand dollars. When if no more were needed the assessment could stop and when necessary a 10 cent assessment could be levied monthly for one month or as long as required to complete the business. Suppose again at the end of six months when we have the fund gathered in that we take up some industry that the employers' association is particularly active in making trouble and try to get union conditions. If they are defiant and arrogant, just go quietly ahead and start a business of our own with union help, wages, conditions. All factory improvements of the latest. Take the automobile industry for instance, where there are several strikes on at present, and we have the greatest

number of crafts at work, such as machinists of all grades, painters, woodworkers, pattern makers, upholsterers, Trimmers, tinnerns, polishers, buffers, molders, assemblers, blacksmiths and other crafts too numerous to mention. Why could not we go into the automobile business? We would have unlimited capital, our choice of the best mechanics in the market, and what ability the unions could not supply, such as technical, clerical or selling ability, we could go in the market and buy as other manufacturers would do. And we would not be handicapped by having to donate immense sums to political grafters, for unjust labor laws, corruption fund to fight unions and strikes, and last, but not by any means least, to pay dividends on one-half to three-fourths of water stock, and could put the highest grade of work on the market, at less than others could produce shoddy goods. If it is not practical, why not? We surely would lose nothing, and have everything to gain. Even if we should fail. What is 10 cents a month or 25 cents a month in comparison to what we pay at present? And there is no reason or excuse for failure. And if it works in the automobile industry, why will it not work at the stove works, cash registers, cutlery, guns, brass works, sewing machines, cotton mills, shoe factories, rolling mills, coal mining, or any other business? Nothing is too large for us to tackle. What business or corporation in the country can claim an income independent of profits that we could supply by going with two beers less, or two cigars less a month? This could be kept up indefinitely, and none would feel it. How many strikes would we have to settle in that way? I think they would sit up and take notice at the first one. The second time would cause them to lose some sleep, and if that were not sufficient, keep up the good work until all factories are as good as those controlled by the A. F. of L. If you think it cannot be done, just study the history of the Rockdale Co-operative Society of London, which was started in 1843, by twenty-eight workers, who had been on strike and were starved into submission. They thought if they could give two pence a week to keep men on strike, that they could give the same to better their conditions. At the end

of one year, they had saved \$140, and decided to enter business. In another year there were 80 members, and \$905 capital. In 1850 they had 600 members, in 1857 they had 1,850 members, and had sold \$400,000 worth of goods, and in 1905 there were more than two million persons interested in co-operative societies, not including farming, in England alone with investments of \$140,642,130, and a reserve fund of \$12,000,000, and increasing rapidly, taking in almost every kind of industry, such as manufacturing, printing, banking, baking, building, insurance, farming, etc. In France, Germany, Austria, Switzerland, Holland, Belgium, Servia, Spain, Italy, there are 39,750 co-operative societies. And yet we in America, with all our boasted intelligence, are yet in ignorance as to how we may work for ourselves instead of being worked by some one else. In the co-operative shops they have no strikes, no lockouts, no spies, no walking delegates, for they are working for themselves, and are happy. If such results can be accomplished by 28 strong workers what are the possibilities of the American Federation of Labor, with its three million paid members? All we want is a start, and it is not yet too late to get busy. And while the large project is ripening, why can't we get busy locally? In Toledo we have about 10,000 unionists. If we would each donate two days' pay, which would bring in about \$50,000, when we could build a model labor temple, with meeting rooms, store rooms, committee rooms and dance halls, without going around asking aid from business men. The rents would pay all expenses, and keep a business agent in the field. Come now, wake up, and show that we are more than mere machines, but capable of doing for ourselves, and we can then command respect where we now are used only as so much produce, bought up and sold out regularly all because we lack confidence and push.

As the Fatted Calf beheld the Father's
 Ax about to fall,
 To convert him into Cutlets for the
 Homing Prodigal,
 "Why kill one Calf?" he cried, "to furnish
 Welcome for the Other?
 Pshaw! you lack a Sense of Humor
 thus to slay me for my Brother!"
 —Smart Set.

CORRESPONDENCE

Letters of interest to the craft for this department must be briefly written on but one side of the paper, and must reach this office prior to the 25th of the month, otherwise they cannot be inserted before the next issue. The right of revision or rejection is reserved by the Editor.

FIFTH LETTER

From a Wise Old Shiner to His Son.

MY DEAR BOY—From the sound of your letter I presume you have had several heart-to-heart talks with some of the good old has beens, those old timers who have done so much, good work (?) for the cause of unionism and got tired of trying to push the whole load themselves, those good old ones with their card away in arrears who tell you no one is right but themselves; yet never hesitate to lay off when the shop is full of work and roar when the shop committee don't pull the roof off to hold their job for them; those laddies are the cause of much prejudice to the cause through their lack of common sense, and inability to see any one's interest except their own. I find that the best men we have in the ranks today are the ones who make the least noise, and who talk less of their own good work than they do of their brothers; if they were such good workers in days gone by how did they get out of the habit now? A man who gives up a good cause, a cause that has for its standard, justice and right is dead weak, he is not the man to tie to. If we all hadn't enough in our noddle to understand that our first and important duty is to obey the laws of our organization, secondly to quit our little petty selfish kicking, and thirdly to try as individuals to gather in all the eligible men to swell our ranks our organization would be like Uncle Sam's navy, a preventative of war and our war is strikes. You asked my opinion in regards to political economy. I confess at present my head is not "shined" up enough along those lines to advise anyone, but I may try and throw a line or two down your way some day; but I do believe this, any trades unionist who is alive and has

common sense enough to study up conditions and who is sincere in his efforts for the trade union movement will have no trouble in deciding the difference between the right and wrong party for his own interest. I do say this, a man who is not true to all the principles of his union and especially his dues and the union label, can never be depended on to support a party pledged to uphold his rights, so I believe you and I as individuals had better plug along in our humble way and do the work near at hand; boost up our own bunch and let the political end remain in the hands of men better equipped mentally to put forth the doctrines and theories for our welfare. The union is a reality and is here and needs our energy; we know what she is, it is not just the thing it should be, but whose fault is it? Ours! We are part of it and the members are responsible for it and its weak spots; we expect opposition from the Manufacturers' Association, but that is not our only drawback. The wise guy, good fellow and the kicker each take their crack at it too, and it is a wonder the old ship weathers the storm as well as she does. The union man who is too busy to come to meetings is one of the few good natured idiots who do the union less harm than the knocker. You see him on the corner after the meeting is over, talking very wisely on current topics and for an excuse says he thought next week was meeting night. You can bet his coat was made in a punk shop and the Lord knows where his shoes come from; these are the fellows we have to get interested and educated to the importance of their responsibilities. If you can penetrate their hides with common unionism it won't be very long until the eight-hour day will be very permanently established. If every card man in America refused to use any non-union made goods, strikes and the ten-hour-a-day

would soon be gone and forgotten. This old saying applies to our case. "A man gets just what he is worthy of;" it is up to us to prove we are deserving of better wages and shorter hours, and the way to do that is for all to pull together, do your bit and make good wherever they put you, and an honest record with a clear conscience will more than repay you for all the bumps you are sure to get.

With best wishes from the Old Man,
Chicago, Ills. **GEORGE EMERY.**

TOLEDO, O.

October 17, 1906.

Chas. R. Atherton, Editor Journal:

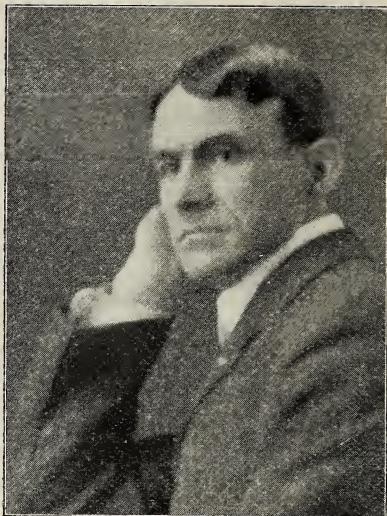
The strike situation in the Pope Motor Car plant remains the same as regards a settlement. The foremen almost to a man have quit work with the men. The firm thus having no men to break in their strike breakers. The prospects at present point either to a closed shop in a union sense, or it will be closed for want of men to do the work. The news has generally gone forth as to conditions, and the firm has small success in securing men. When the strike was first inaugurated, September 4, they were importing men at the rate of 15 to 25 per day for the first several weeks, and they were leaving about one-half as fast as they came. But now the condition is reversed. The men are now leaving about three-fourths faster than coming. The Health Department also compelled the firm to drive the scabs outside for board and lodging as the quarters in the factory was breeding diseases. Since getting outside quarters, the scabs have met different entertainment committees to their sorrow. The usual sweeping injunction has been temporarily granted but no notice is being taken of it. A monster meeting was held last Saturday evening to give the public the union side of the argument and was very enthusiastic. The Metal Trades Association have stopped trying to get public sympathy through advertising and I think before long will be looking for an easy place to fall. Until otherwise notified all metal crafts workers will please steer clear of Toledo.

Fraternally yours,

F. B. Motz,

Local No. 2.

CLEVELAND, O.



Chas. R. Atherton, Editor Journal:

The above is a picture of Mr. Corning, the treasurer and manager of the rat shop called the Standard Sewing Machine Co. Take a good look at it and you will understand why this brute don't like to have union men working for him unless they crawl and do his bidding. He has in his polishing room at present a bunch of scabs that when he walks by cringe and crawl like a pack of yellow curs. He also claims he don't employ child labor, but the fact is he has more kids employed than any other shop in Cleveland. Now, brothers, get busy and let this man with the square jaw know that there are members of our organization that he can not bulldoze.

A. SHINER.

FROM LOCAL 37.

Chas. R. Atherton, Editor Journal:

I am pleased to say for Local 37 that the parade held in our city on Labor Day is going to bring many of the boys who left us a few years ago for no reason whatever. They stood on the streets, watched with heads down the largest Labor Day parade ever held in the State of Connecticut. They saw old 37 pass, not so many in line as there were a few years ago, but those that were there were all strong in union-

ism, as they marched with heads high, showing they still had the principle that a true union man has in him; a few years ago they wanted better conditions; they knew they could not get them as individuals; they thought if they could find a friend to help them they could get it, so they called on the union to help; the union acted a friend and took them in; in a short time they got more wages; in six months they had more wages than they ever had before in their lives; then they began to show the yellow streak; they thought they had all the good pulled out of their friend, the union, and gave him the cold shoulder. When they looked at the parade Labor Day they thought of the friend they deceived, so a great many of them are talking of coming back and getting acquainted with their friend again.

Hoping if they do they will appreciate him forever and ever; a friend in need is a friend indeed. Wishing all other Locals success, fraternally yours,
Local 37.

DECATUR, ILL.

Chas. R. Atherton, Editor Journal:

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—Having not seen anything in the JOURNAL for some time past from Local 245, and being that I was requested to write by one of the officers of our Local, I thought I would write and let the brothers of our International Organization know that everything in Local 245 is still as prosperous as ever. At present work is very good in our line; with the exceptions of the last two months, work was very slack, but is beginning to pick up again. Our membership at this writing numbers seventy-five, of which about forty are brass finishers and about thirty-five polishers and buffers. The brothers of Local 245 have always lived up to the obligation. Help a brother when and wherever you may find him in need and distress and it has always been the duty of our members. Perhaps the brothers of our craft would like to know how Brother Charles Pierson, one of our members, who was run over by an Illinois Central freight train, cutting his right arm off above the elbow, Thursday afternoon, August 23, while returning home from the baseball park, is getting along. He is out of the hos-

pital now, and able to be outside of his home a little while during the day. All the time he was at the hospital he was cared for by the members of Local 245. A considerable amount of money was raised and placed in a Decatur bank for him and his family's benefit. We have changed our meeting nights from the first and third Saturdays of every month, to the second and fourth Thursdays of every month, and it is quite a relief to the officers, who want their Saturday nights to themselves. The first Thursday night meeting was held last week with a fine attendance and it is hoped by the officers of the local that the attendance at the meetings will be better than ever before. The entertainment committee is thinking about giving their first annual ball before long, but the date has not been decided yet. Well, as I think this will take up enough space in the JOURNAL for this time, and with best wishes to all, I remain, fraternally yours,

RALPH D. KEPLER,
A member of Local 245.

A benefit ball game was played Sunday, October 7, for the benefit of Bro. Charles Pierson. It was witnessed by about four hundred enthusiastic baseball fans, which cleared about \$85 for the disabled brother. The game was played by two local amateur teams of the city, the Cremos and the Athletics, which ended in a victory for the Athletics by a score of 6 to 5. These benefits we are giving are to help Brother Pierson to start up a little business for himself so as to keep him from being an object of charity.

Fraternally yours,
RALPH D. KEPLER,
Member of Local 245.

GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

Sept. 26, 1906.

Chas. R. Atherton Editor Journal:

Since my last letter we can again show a healthy increase in membership. The craftsmen in Keeler's brass shop were getting uneasy, but were quieted with an increase in wages to \$2.50 per day. This shop is the hardest to organize. Early in the '90's it operated in Middleville, Mich., employing only members of our union in the polishing room,

but failed, blaming, as they claim, the arbitrary action of the men for their failure, but after a number of years of idleness it again ventured into business, moving their plant to this city, but would tolerate no union man. None but inexperienced men were consequently employed, which seemed to meet the requirements, the work (furniture trimmings) being of a very cheap and simple variety, required no special skill except swiftness. The wages ranged from \$1.25 to \$1.75. Gradually, however, the work became of better quality, and as the wages for similar work in fairly well organized shops paid about \$1 more per day, were forced to raise them to the present scale. Their shop employs about 25 polishers and buffers, but none belongs to the union and will not until a great majority of them have courage enough to join in a body.

As to Labor Day in this city, would say it was a great success. The brothers, all in a neat, white attire, made a conspicuous showing, and many were the cheers that greeted them all along the line of march. Unfortunately there were a few who would not parade in them "rags," as they termed them. Is it possible that it shocked their tender modesty? Hardly, for we seen some of them not a bit ashamed staggering on the street after pay day. Why, then—ah, I know, probably they thought that outside of knocking they didn't do enough for the cause to entitle them to the honor and took to the woods. Well, never mind, brothers, just come and push along. Greed is an ever-present factor, which will recede only as far as it can be pushed and no further, will creep like a shadow upon you if you let go. An ingrate indeed is he who will complacently take all the good things that others by united efforts brought to them on a platter, but will not raise a helping hand because the rules can not be made to suit every individual. It is to be regretted that some are short-sighted enough to rest in fancied security, or don't want to realize the potential force in organization, but relax your unity and harmony and watch results if you dare to be convinced in such a way.

But the alert know better. Well, are they aware that labor in all history did

not dare to raise its hand, that the producer of all wealth was the boot-jack of all nations in all ages, that through centuries of great effort on the part of the martyrs of our own class labor at last broke the chain of ignorance and servility and now, after ages of degradation, we may proudly march the streets on our own great day in memory of the heroes of long ago, a symbol of education and industrial liberty, a stirring appeal to those still in an hypnotic state. It is the hope of all earnest members that we may be able to make a still better showing at the next year's Labor Day, strengthened in members and in harmony. Fraternally yours,

H. J. HOENICKE.

BRIDGEPORT UNIONS WIN GREAT VICTORY IN COURT

Judge Gager Dissolves Temporary Injunction Issued Against Them.

Bridgeport, October 12.—Judge Gager, sitting upon the superior court, today dissolved the temporary injunction issued to the Master Builders association against the Bricklayers' and Plasterers' union, the Stonemasons' union and the International Protective association, all of this city, to prevent them from interfering with non-union workmen employed in Bridgeport, and prohibiting under penalty of \$1,000 any efforts at inducing workmen to leave their jobs.

The unions claim that this is one of the most important victories they have won in this state. It is understood the plaintiffs will carry the decision to the supreme court of errors on questions of law involved.

The injunction was prayed out in July last by the master builders, who were affected by a building strike in progress and papers were served upon fourteen representatives of the building trades unions. The injunction was one of the most drastic ever issued against the unions in this state. It was brought about by the building strike of May last, and the arguments on the question of an injunction were made early in August. At that time Judge Gager modified the decree and took the entire mat-

ter under consideration. The case was submitted in briefs by counsel later. The court finds among other things in its memorandum that the threats used by the union men were not effective in causing the workmen to leave their employment with the plaintiffs.

At the hearing on the question of injunction the general facts in the complaint, such as the existence of the union and the pendency of a strike, were admitted and the union took issue to the charges of criminal interference with the business of the plaintiffs and of the use of unlawful means to convert non-union men to their views of the situation.

The finding of Judge Gager shows that the union's contentions were upheld and that the strike was conducted without infraction of the law.

The case has been watched by the unions all over the state and the decision has more than local significance.

JURISDICTION AGAIN.

To the Members of our International Union—Greeting:

DEAR SIRs AND BROTHERS—I will again take the opportunity of writing on the same subject that was presented to you by me in our October issue, believing that by having the membership of our organization thoroughly understand the question of jurisdiction, the sooner will good results be accomplished. We contend that in order to better our conditions, "according to the jurisdiction law," that we must insist on its enforcement. Let us see what this means. If you live in one city, what would you think of a law "by the government" that would deny you the right to work in another city, until you had made your residence in that city. Would that represent the freedom so much spoken of by ourselves as American citizens, or would it represent a restrictive right to each city to govern itself in its own interest, irrespective of the result to our aim and objects, which is freedom absolutely? Our fights in the past were for the freedom of our citizens; our fight at present is for the freedom of labor. We demand the right to organize our crafts from the manu-

facturers, and having accomplished this, are we going to continue to fail to bring about that which we have fought for, namely, "organization?" Through failure on our part to enact laws governing us, that are consistent laws? I believe not. Yet the jurisdiction law is a bad one when it is locally applied, and realizing this, it should be taken up by each individual member of our International Union and thoroughly threshed out at all their meetings, so that by the coming convention this most disastrous of all laws will be a thing of the past as far as our local unions are concerned. In the former part of this article I make reference to the freedom of a man to live where he chooses and work where he chooses, and in doing that I do so with the intention of drawing your attention to the unfairness of our jurisdiction law, which says that you *must*, in order to be one of us, confine your card to *our* jurisdiction. It would be impossible for you to belong to another local of our International and work here. Does this conform to our ideas of freedom? I should say not! What difference does it make to the International Union from which section of the country they get your per capita from? And if it makes no difference to them, we want you in our organization, and in order to keep you in, we should enact laws that give you the freedom that belongs to you—to place your card anywhere, so long as our laws govern you and you are part of our organization. If we deny you this right, we are placing obstacles in our own way. At our convention we enact laws and those laws should be in the interest of our International Union. But in making laws how many delegates consider the International Union? You can see it prevalent on all sides that the most of the delegates have something or another to pass that possibly would only affect their own local materially, asking that some law or another be passed and have it applied to the entire membership. This is not good policy and always will create friction. In conclusion will say again, if a law is no good for our International as a whole, it is no good for you. Think it over. More later.

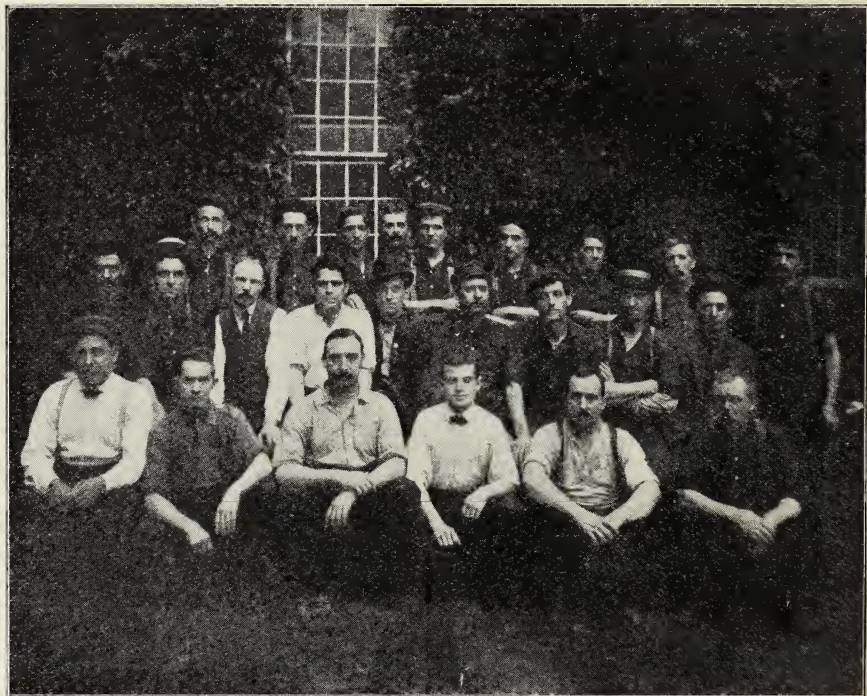
A. HELLTHALER,
V. Pres. Dist. No. 1.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Chas. R. Atherton, Editor Journal:

The chandelier industry in Philadelphia, also the Metal Manufacturers' Association, are receiving a shaking up here at present, for the polishers of this city in that craft think they are entitled to more pay, so demands were presented to the firms for \$15 per week of 55 hours, and they were given ample time

moving, but the men on the outside have the firms so badly tied up that it is impossible for them to make a move without our knowledge. But the Metal Manufacturers' Association has an office at 1001 Chestnut street, and this office supplies scabs of all crafts all over the country; so they are trying to fill our places with scabs, but at this writing they have utterly failed in this move, as the men they put in to work,



SHOP FORCE OF THE MILLER LOCK CO., PHILADELPHIA, LOCAL 90.

to concede the same. On the day set for a return answer the firms flatly refused our request. In 3 shops the men came out in a body, 17 men from the Lawrence Chandelier Manufacturing Co., 10 men from the Bauer Gas and Electric Co. and 8 men from the American Gas and Electric Co., making a total of 35 men on strike. Pickets were stationed all along the line. The firms are going to the expense of patrolling the strike district with special officers detailed to keep the strikers

as soon as they find out the conditions quit by 2 and 3, and they cannot get the work done on the outside, as everybody is busy.

The general conditions of the trade in Philadelphia are good, some of the firms advanced their men one cent per hour to keep them at work and promised as soon as the other firms came to terms they would pay the \$15 rate. Two firms have given their men the above conditions that are not members of the Brass Manufacturers' Associa-

tion, and one firm has been paying the \$15 rate for over one year. We find that the men they put in our places comprise all nationalities—Italians, Germans, Armenians, Pollocks, English, Irish, Jews, every kind of men but niggers and Chinese. These people are all new arrivals in this country, but it seems so strange that the municipal authorities of a city like Philadelphia will *stoop so low* as to give police protection to men of such a class, some of which have not been in this country three months, who dare to take the bread and butter out of the mouths of American citizens. This is what they call protection to American industry, but we think that we have the situation in our own hands and that before long there will be a settlement in our favor and request all polishers to steer clear of Philadelphia while this strike lasts. With the best wishes of the members of Local 90 to the officers of the International Union and the advancement of better union principles, I remain, respectfully,

JOHN PERRY,

Rec. Sec. and Statistician of Local 90.
1826 S. Bancroft st.

TORONTO, ONT.

Chas. R. Atherton, Editor Journal:

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—A short letter to the JOURNAL this month, as I wrote a long one last month, and the boys will be getting tired of reading them if too long. Well, brothers, we are still in line getting new members and reinstating suspended ones. We have Toronto well organized now, and are going to keep it that way. I have some good news for you this month. Our brothers working in the Canada Cycle and Motor Works got a raise of twenty-five cents a day, making \$3.25 per day there now. It is one of the best and largest firms in Canada, and they met our committee and talked it over on Thursday, and started the raise on the following Monday. The best of feeling between firm and men exists in the shop.

Well, brothers, we are paying the ten per cent. assessment, every member voting in favor of it. I cannot tell how the \$1.00 assessment will go, but I think from what those I have spoken to on the matter have to say, Local 21

will be in line, and the right one at that. Will let you know in next letter the result of referendum.

Mr. Editor, enclosed you will find a decision of interest to all organized labor in Canada, which I hope you will print, to let all our members know there are some honest men still living.

I will close for the present, but you shall have more interesting news in my next.

Fraternally yours,

J. C. CURLETT,
President Local 21.

ENTITLED TO UNION WAGES DECISION OF MAGISTRATE.

CASE OF PECULIAR INTEREST TO LABOR
HEARD IN POLICE COURT.

Hamilton, Ont., Oct. 9.—(Special) —A case of peculiar interest to labor unions was tried at the police court this morning, when the rights of union men in regard to wages without previous agreements were clearly defined by the magistrate. William Halliday, Main street east, was the defendant, and he was charged with neglecting to pay \$1.87 in wages to William Madgwick, a union carpenter.

The evidence showed that Madgwick applied to Mr. Halliday for work, representing himself to be a competent carpenter. Mr. Halliday, not knowing that he was a member of the carpenters' union, took him on. There was no agreement in any form, and when pay time came Mr. Halliday, who was dissatisfied with Madgwick's work, gave him 30 cents per hour. Madgwick accepted this, but claimed that he was a union man, and should have received the union scale of wages, 35 cents per hour. Mr. Halliday, wishing to know just how the master carpenters stood in a case like this, refused to pay, and the case came to the police court.

The magistrate held that the union man was entitled to the union scale, 35 cents per hour, and he gave judgment for \$1.87, the difference between what Mr. Halliday paid and what Madgwick expected. His worship declared that every master should enquire whether his help is union or non-union, and that when it was non-union they should make special agreements. But when the applicants for work were union, the union scale of wages should hold good. John G. Farmer appeared for Mr. Halliday.

LOWELL, MASS.

October 6, 1906.

Mr. Chas. R. Atherton:

Dear Sir and Brother—On July 1 the members of Local 103, of Lowell, Mass., requested of the Lamson Store Service Co., an increase of wages of 25c per day, making a total of \$16.50 for 55 hours' work and that union men should be given the preference of work in the polishing and buffing departments. After waiting a reasonable length of time for a reply, the committee waited on the superintendent, who told them that the manager turned down the proposition cold. The committee then, with Bro. Lever, waited on the manager, a Mr. Litchfield. After talking the matter over for an hour or more, he simply stated that he was getting his work done by the job shops in Worcester and vicinity, and that he was going to discharge a number of polishers if he saw fit. The result of the meeting was that the following day ten men in the polishing department were discharged, among them the committee who waited on the manager. The committee for the second time waited on the manager, and he frankly told them that unions were damn bad things, and he was going to break the local in Lowell, or, as he stated, when he got through they wouldn't be anything left of the polishers in Lowell. On returning to Lowell the local voted to strike the factory, and on August 20 Bro. Lever called out the men. Since the strike has been on the Civic Federation took up the question with a committee from the Local and the Central Labor Union, with the manager and president of the Lamson Store Service of this city and held two conferences without results. The Local waived the union shop clause, and, in fact, done everything they could to bring about an amicable settlement. After going into the matter thoroughly the manager told them flatly there was nothing to arbitrate. Now, brother, this firm has been put on the unfair list by Central Body, by the State branch of the A. F. of L., and our national body, and if the different Locals will appoint a boycott committee and they get out and hustle we can easily bring this firm to our way of thinking. The Lamson Store

Service Co. is also known as the American Pneumatic Tube Co., manufacturers of all cash carriers for department stores; also bundle carriers and also pneumatic tube service. This firm has agencies in all the large cities, and if the brothers will get after them and let them know you are working against them you can easily bring this firm to their knees. Keep your eyes on all new buildings in your city and notify the building trades of your city that this firm is unfair.

Trusting you can see the necessity of quick action, we remain, with best wishes, yours fraternally,

Local 103, Lowell, Mass.

NEW YORK, N. Y.*Chas. R. Atherton, Editor Journal:*

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—In the October issue of our JOURNAL, Bro. Hellthaler wishes to take issue on the question of jurisdiction; well, here goes from one who takes an opposite view. I believe that the only way to do away with jurisdiction would be to do away with the local assembly entirely, and put all supreme power in the hands of the General Officers! As under his idea we would have a state of affairs in which there would be no discipline, a state of affairs in which there would be nothing but chaos, a state of affairs in which there would be no responsibility, a state of affairs in which men by simply holding a card, could enter a town which was paying 25c or 50c a day more than the town which they left, could go into a shop, and, underhanded, work for a few dollars less a week, and if discovered fly the "coop," and the Local members get no redress. You may say that this statement is a libel on union men, well, I am sorry to say that such things have happened, and such things will continue to do happen if nothing is done to prevent it; for it must be remembered that all men belonging to the union are not all union men at heart, or in other words all apples in a barrel are not good, some are bad and some even worse than that. Now to prove my assertion, I will try to relate a few instances, viz: In one shop in our town or borough, as we call it here, we had a member of a nearby Local in charge as foreman, who looking out for his

own individual advancement, was in an underhanded way, continually balking the members of our local in their endeavor to raise wages in that shop, and, even after we had succeeded in getting wages advanced 25c a day more, he secretly got a member from his local to work at the old rate, and after the trick was discovered and said member had to quit the shop, and charges were preferred against said foreman, his local naturally took his side of the case. Nothing ever was done to punish him, nothing was left but a bitter feeling between two locals, who would have been working in harmony with one another, if jurisdiction had prevailed, as he having his card in the territory he worked in and being directly responsible to said local his punishment would have been quick as it was deserved. In that same shop an apprentice was put to work at \$10 a week in the place of a journeyman at \$2.50 a day, against our protest, which had as much effect as a man butting his head against a stone wall. Here is another instance, in another small shop which had advertised, a member of our local, who secured the job, made an agreement with the employer of said shop for \$2.50 a day and 9 hours, during the day another Polisher, a member of said local from the same nearby borough, was put to work, and when evening came the first Polisher was told by said employer that the second Polisher had agreed to work 10 hours a day, and therefore would have to let the first Polisher go! Well, the first Polisher refusing to take his dismissal so easy, told said employer that they were both members of the same International Union and that if he was discriminated against there would be trouble.

Well, the result was the second Polisher was let go, the first Polisher was kept, a foothold was secured in said shop, which now employs five Polishers at \$3.00 a day for nine hours. Now if the reverse had happened it would probably be a 10 hour shop today at 50c a day less, and this after all the sacrifices made for the nine hours and better condition. No, Mr. Editor, it is jurisdiction for each and every town which will build up our International, if you want to avoid friction you must recognize each local as having complete autonomy in its own locality, for

then said local can be held responsible for the condition of affairs, and not be blamed for the sins of others, as has been too often the case in the past. Another point, in a shop say, of 20 men, 15 are members of the local of said town and 5 are members of other towns, the said 5 members can keep down the other 15 by declaring that their local must first be consulted before any move can be taken to improve conditions in said shop, thereby preventing the "unity of action" which Bro. Hellthaler desires to see. Not wishing to take up any more space than possible, I close, hoping to see the day that complete harmony will rule; that contention will cease, and organization continue 'till our craft is out on the same equality as all other skilled callings.

Fraternally yours,

E. S.,

Local 34.

BAYONNE.

Chas. R. Atherton, Editor Journal:

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—Kindly permit a little space in the columns of the JOURNAL to express my views relative to the election of International President and General Secretary of our organization. My object in bringing this question up is to have the members of the different locals discuss it in their meetings and have the statistician report the same through the columns of the JOURNAL. We all know that our International President and General Secretary are elected on the third Wednesday in May to serve two years. I believe that the President and Secretary should be elected in different years, so that their terms of office should run directly opposite one another or extend the term of one or the other so that in case either should be defeated we would be sure to have one officer holding office who would be familiar with the work of the office, and especially the financial end. Under the present system should both officers be defeated it would mean that two new officers who did not have much experience would be elected, which would mean two or three months or more before they became familiar with the work of the organization. As, for instance, at the close of the St. Louis convention Bro. Grout assumed the duties

of President, and within three months from that date Bro. Cullen tendered his resignation, to take effect on January 1, 1906, in the meantime the Executive Board had to select Bro. Cullen's successor, Bro. Atherton being selected to fill the unexpired term. I believe Bro. Cullen had to take his new position without delay, and was unable to be of much assistance to Bro. Atherton, with the result that Bro. Atherton had to work some nights until 10 or 11 o'clock, and Sundays all day until the same hour at night; right on top of this comes the referendum vote, declaring Cincinnati for permanent headquarters. The President and Secretary had to pack up and move before they were anywhere near familiar with the work of the organization. Now this condition is liable to confront us at any time, and it is just what we should guard against in the future. Some of the members may construe this letter as an attack on the present officers, but I hasten to assure you it is nothing of the kind, as I am personally acquainted with both Bros. Grout and Atherton, and have the utmost confidence in their ability to conduct the affairs of the organization, without fear or favor, and I think you will agree with me that they are able officers. Both have shown they have the backbone to do things which are necessary in every successful organization, and it is up to us members to show our appreciation of their efforts in our behalf by giving them the proper kind of support.

Trusting that the members will take an interest in the above question, and write on same for JOURNAL, I remain,

Faternally yours,

M. F. CUSHING,

Local 9.

LITTLE FALLS, N. Y.

October 13, 1906.

Chas. R. Atherton, Editor Journal:

As our JOURNAL is beginning to be of some interest under your editorship, I think that each locality should have some one who would write a piece each month.

Local 42 is still fighting the Cheney Hammer Co., and while they use every means to try and not let our members find out where their goods are shipped,

we hope to be able to soon find out every place they ship to, and if any brothers see any hammers marked G. D. W. or Cheney Hammer Co. that they notify this Local and by so doing they may be able to help us win the fight.

There is considerable complaint going around among our members in regard to the 15 cent District Council assessment and 10 cent weekly assessment. I think that they should all consider that it is a very small mite to any one member, but as a whole it makes quite a large amount, and will help win a fight, and while it may not be in our own town, our employers soon learn of it—a fact that organized labor had won a fight; it makes them stop and consider before trying to force some unjust demands, and just because we paid our little toward winning a fight in some other locality, maybe a great many miles away, but it was also beneficial to us and maybe we did not even know it. While, on the other hand, if we had all refused to pay the 10c weekly some of the members on strike would be forced to go back under old conditions, and it is known throughout the country that the polishes are weak and that the employers think that it is a good time to fatten their pocketbooks.

In regard to the 15 cent District Council assessment would say that we all must admit that any organizer does some good, and if he fails to bring in each man in our own shop he may be getting some in a shop in a near by town, and our employers find it out and say we had better leave conditions as they are and try and weaken organized labor in some way, and when that is done we can make our men work under conditions more beneficial to our financial standpoint, so refuse to weaken.

So, brother, keep up your dues and assessments, and while it may seem like quite a little when we are paying we do not know but what we would be working for as much less each day as we pay each month if we failed to pay, and the employers knew that if we went out we had nothing to fall back on.

So contribute your part and if trouble comes have the world say there is a man who kept up his end and now he is getting his money back and fighting

for some of the conditions he should enjoy, while the man (?) who refused to pay want the same conditions, but at some one else's expense.

Keep up dues and assessments and if you do not see the benefits today remember there is another day coming, and tomorrow may be the day that we wished we had stood loyal to every working man's only way to receive justice through organization.

Hoping that every union man will remain a union man today, tomorrow and always, I remain, fraternally,

E. G. MALLERY,
Correspondent Local 42.

KENOSHA, WIS.

Chas. R. Atherton, Editor Journal:

October 22, 1906.

Events have been crowding themselves so, that I have not sent a letter since May. On June 17th, Local 45 had a picnic in Central Park at which Brothers Joe Montgomery made a balloon ascension. The picnic was a success and netted \$140. Jim Ferris was chairman of the picnic committee, and did some hustling, I tell you.

In July we started to move for nine hours a day, and were successful; got nine hours a day and 40 cents per hour. Details of agreement will be sent to you by our executive board very soon.

In August our joint district council gave a picnic at Central Park. Our Joe again took a fly in the sky. Rain spoiled the financial part. On Labor Day we all marched in line and we certainly looked fine in our white duck pants, white caps, shirts and brass cane. Bro. Walter Tanke was grand marshal of the parade and he looked it, too, as he sat upon his horse, so proud and erect; he looked back once in a while, and would say: "Boys, you look fine, I am proud of you." Local 45 had first place in the parade, and also many volunteers on picnic grounds who gave their services and stuck to whatever job they were given. Trade and labor council reports never having made so much money in its history due to activity of the shiners. Ed Kleiman, our past president, was our delegate to the Wisconsin Federation of Labor. The convention was held at Madison, July 18th to 21st, and from the report of the proceedings, he

was a very busy man. being on many important committees. The most radical resolution adopted, so called by capitalistic press, is No. 26, which is as follows:

Resolution No. 26, by the Committee:

WHEREAS, At the last convention of the American Federation of Labor, held in Pittsburg, Mr. Samuel Gompers has declared a discussion of Socialism out of order for the reason that the constitution of the American Federation of Labor forbids politics in the trade unions; and

WHEREAS, Mr. Samuel Gompers and the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor now have issued a circular enumerating the laborer's grievances and how shamefully the modest applications of our labor leaders have been treated by the republican and democratic politicians in congress; and

WHEREAS, Now Mr. Samuel Gompers and the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor have issued a call to the trades unions of this country to take up politics and fight at the ballot box the congressmen unfavorable to labor, although the constitution of the American Federation of Labor has not been changed.

WHEREAS, We have always contended that the union men of this country are not doing their duty by themselves and the producing class whenever they vote a republican, a democratic or any capitalistic ticket; therefore be it

Resolved, That we hail with pleasure this change in the policy of the American Federation of Labor, because only by uniting on class lines on the political as well as the economic field can the American proletariat compel the recognition of its rights and give to the people a representative government and finally secure the full product of labor to the workers.

Adonted.

In response to Bro. President Samuel Gompers' call, that union men take up politics, a number of our brothers in Local 45 have become active. Bro. Elmer Marlette is candidate on the democratic ticket for State Assembly; Bro. John Burns for State Assembly; William Kaufman, for Lieut. Governor; Walter W. Britton, for State Senator; Eddie Gorsinger, for Recorder of

Deeds; Henry Anderson, for Sheriff. All on the Class Conscious Social Democrat ticket. Now, what do you think of that?

We have a label committee that is doing some great work and from whom you will hear in the near future. One of the merchants in this city handling the Bucks stove, will not sell the same any more. Local 45 voted to place our organization on a better financial basis, and that is right; we must have funds to protect ourselves under present industrial conditions.

Fraternally yours,
CHAS. DAHMS.

NEWARK, N. J.

Chas. R. Atherton, Editor Journal:

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—The result of too many "benefits" is harmful, speaking for Local 44, and we presume there are other locals throughout the country who are placed in the same predicament, in regard to the detriment caused by too numerous drawings, raffles, benefits, etc. We have discovered that the weekly sale of tickets for the numerous benefits, both for our own members who might be sick, and also those received from out-of-town locals of every craft, has caused some members to cease coming to the meetings, and has also caused comment from others. We deem it necessary for the welfare of our members to devise some means whereby the trouble can be eliminated, the most feasible, and what we believe to be a safe and sane plan, is to form a benefit society aside from the local, but under its auspices, on a co-operative plan. We have in our local some six hundred members, by charging each member who may desire to join, one dollar each for a full membership in the society, figuring that we can at least get one-third of the membership, which would amount to about two hundred dollars. We can give those of the members who might be sick five dollars per week, providing they have a satisfactory doctor's certificate. Presuming that we have not more than five members sick at one time, (and the likelihood is for much less) our fund will last for seven weeks, at the end of which time, another assessment of one dollar would be necessary, this, of course, is giving the maximum.

With a larger membership the ratio would be greater with the probability of not having to assess the members oftener than once a year. Those members of the local who do not wish to join the society, will not get, nor can they expect any benefits at the hands of the organization. We believe this to be a very conservative method of relieving the local of all tickets, raffles, and benefits that would otherwise arise. This is a rough plan because we have not space enough to go into further details. We would like to say, though, that it is hardly probable that it will be necessary to call for over one assessment annually. Taking the fraternal societies as a criterion, we are safe in our assertion. This is also the cheapest as well as safest benevolent proposition we can think of. If any of our brothers throughout the country have a better method for the same purpose, we would be obliged to get information of such.

We wish to say that last Tuesday night was our last quarterly meeting of the year. The meeting room that we usually use, which will seat two hundred and fifty, was not nearly large enough, so we were compelled to go into a hall upstairs, with a seating capacity of four hundred, and then there were members standing. We think this shows that our members are taking a hearty and active interest in the local's welfare, due we believe, to the untiring energy of President Henry J. Loshe and Organizer Brother Geo. Leary. At all meetings they make it so interesting, and their enthusiasm and energy is so great, that they instill it into the other members, making each one vie with the other to make our local what we believe it to be, the most harmonious and energetic local in the country. You will pardon us if we seem egotistical, but we are telling you what we believe to be absolutely true. Our greatest factor for good is harmony; if we find any petty antagonism we immediately take measures to adjust the differences, and all sails along smoothly again, for each other's interest, as we realize that disension is the greatest evil any organization has to deal with.

Fraternally yours,
FRED BRYDON,
Press Agent Local 44.

CINCINNATI.

Chas. R. Atherton, Editor Journal:

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—I take pleasure in writing a short letter for THE JOURNAL in regard to Cincinnati. We have accomplished much in the last year; inasmuch as we have secured the nine-hour day and the minimum scale of wages of \$2.50 per day.

We have strikes on in two of the shops here. In one we have practically accomplished our aim, inasmuch as they have granted the nine-hour day, with the union rate of wages, but stubbornly refused to sign an agreement. The other, namely, the Chas. Hoppe & Co., refusing to deal with the union in any manner. This firm is doing the metal work of the Pettibone Regalia Co.

Our membership has increased from 100 members last July, to 150 members at the present time, and the applications are still coming in. We are determined to have Cincinnati thoroughly organized when the delegates to our Inter-

national convention meet here next August.

The members of Local 68 are working in harmony and at a special meeting held October 17th, by a secret ballot, voted to increase the dues to \$1.50 per month to keep a Business Agent in the field, so as to better the welfare of our organization. As we are all aware of the fact that we cannot accomplish very much without money; therefore, I hope that whether the vote is in favor of, or against the Organizing and Defense Fund, that some financial policy will be adopted by the International organization so as to place themselves in a position to defend our members from the attacks of the Manufacturers' Association.

I feel sure that in the near future Cincinnati will have as good conditions and wages as any other city in the country. I remain,

Fraternally yours,
MARTIN HERRON,
Press Agent of Local 68.

The Herancourt Brewing Co.

== *Brewers and Bottlers of* ==

Strictly Union Beer.

Cincinnati,

Ohio.

— USE —

ELASTIC CEMENT

For Preparing Emery Polishing Wheels.

BETTER THAN GLUE.

Try it and be convinced.

Sample free for tests.

— MANUFACTURED BY —

U. S. CHEMICAL RUBBER CO.,

109 SO. JEFFERSON STREET,
CHICAGO, ILLS.

• Reports of District Councils •

DISTRICT COUNCIL NO. 1.

New York City, Oct. 4, 1906.

The 20th regular meeting of District Council No. 1 was held on the above date with President Benson presiding. Locals being represented as follows: Local No. 12, 1 delegate; Local No. 20, 2 delegates; Local No. 282, 2 delegates; Local No. 296, 1 delegate; Local No. 319, 1 delegate.

Minutes of the previous meeting were adopted as read.

Communication from Local No. 296, referring to picnic tickets was received and placed on file.

Letter from General Secretary Atherton, in answer to communication, asking for further information regarding Locals 34 and 87, laid over to new business.

Letter from International President Grout, referring to charges preferred against Bro. T. M. Daly, received and placed on file.

Letter from International President Grout, referring to standing of Local No. 34 in District Council, received and a vote taken, that each Local of District No. 1 receive a copy of same, with a request that they send a communication to Headquarters, asking that action be taken regarding Local No. 34's indebtedness to the District Council, and that District Council also reply to President Grout.

Communication advertising a journal of the Metal Industry was received and placed on file.

Bill of 40 cents for expressage voted paid.

Committee appointed to wait upon the Independent Metal Polishers Organization, reported progress.

Report of the District Treasurer for quarter ending September 30, received and placed on file.

Chairman then instructed auditors to examine books of the District Council.

Report of work done by Business Agent Hellthaler was favorably received.

The following reports were made by

the delegates for their respective Locals: Local No. 12: Progress and conditions fair; Local No. 20: Progress; trade good; Local No. 282: Trade good, and that they will hold a ball on Nov. 24; Local No. 296 reported progress; Local No. 319: Progress and that they have a movement under way for a nine-hour day.

Under the heading of new business, General Secretary Atherton's letter was taken up and a motion made and seconded that we send a letter asking for definite information as to what action our International Officers intended taking in reference to Locals No. 34 and No. 87's indebtedness to our District Council; not to the International Union as President Grout's letter termed, it, so carried.

Regularly moved and seconded that we send a communication to the Central Federation Union, denouncing misrepresentation of the Locals in our Council before that body; same to be read at their next meeting; so carried.

After discussion of the welfare of the body, by all the delegates present, the meeting adjourned by order of the President.

Fraternally submitted,
JOHN T. KRENICH,
Secretary.

REPORT OF TREASURER FOR QUARTER ENDING SEPT.

30, 1906.

RECEIPTS.

Per capita tax from General Secretary on account.....	\$105.40
Per capita tax from Locals; initiation and reinstatement fees from Locals	301.75
Picnic Committee on account...	17.18

Total receipts.....\$424.33

EXPENDITURES.

Business Agent's Salary.....	\$325.00
Rent	30.00
Telephone service.....	17.40
Secretary's and Treasurer's salaries	6.00

Cleaning office.....	6.00
Initiation fee to State Workman's Federation of Labor.....	5.00
Treasurer's postage, etc.....	.68

Total expenditures.....	\$390.08
Balance	\$ 34.25
Balance on hand June 30.....	66.70

Total cash on hand, Sept. 30, 1906.\$100.95

Fraternally submitted,

DANIEL F. FLYNN,

Treasurer District Council No. 1.

DISTRICT COUNCIL NO. 3.

Hartford, Conn., Sept. 30, 1906.

The regular meeting of the District Council No. 3 was held on the above date, President Connolly presiding. The following locals were represented: E. P. Coyle, Local 8, Meriden; John Connolly, Local 169, Norwich; Michael Cotter, Local 126, New Britain; Michael McNally, Local 37, Waterbury; James Kennedy, Local 35, Hartford; Joseph L. Merchant, Local 321, East Berlin; William Devlin, Local 73, Wallingford; John Murphy, Local 181, Unionville; P. J. Carroll, Local 86, Bristol; Michael Quinn, Local 52, Thompsonville; Peter J. Coffey, Local 290, Hartford; John O'Brien, Local 25, New Haven. Minutes of the previous meeting were read and accepted. Communications from International Secretary Atherton and Local 40 of Bridgeport, were laid over until the new Business Organizer, Joseph L. Merchant, reported on his work for September. Voted the report be accepted as one of progress. Voted the report of Secretary-Treasurer be accepted as read.

New Business—Moved and seconded we accept the communication from Local 40 and the organizer visit said local before our next meeting. Voted we accept the communication from International Secretary Atherton as read. Moved and seconded the secretary-treasurer be placed under bond of \$500 and the district council pay for the premium.—Carried. Moved and seconded we pay our secretary-treasurer \$100 per year for his services from date; amendment to the motion, the matter be laid over until our next meeting. Motion as amended, carried. Voted the president of Local 86, Bristol, look over the financial secretary's books and see how many members are in good standing,

and he to send report of same to the secretary of the district council and he will send on a bill for same. Voted Local 86 pay per capita tax to the district council on as many members per month as they do to the International. Moved and seconded Organizer Merchant visit Local 207 of Waterbury, and see if the local is going out of business; if so, he demand books, papers and money.—Carried. Voted organizer be given \$30 to help him in his work for October. Voted Organizer Merchant visit Local 25, New Haven, the first Tuesday in October. Moved and seconded that the district council go on record as adopting the boycott circulars on the Stanley Rule & Level Co., of New Britain and Organizer Merchant request the International to issue 1,000 copies and the district council pay the postage.—Carried.

Voted we extend a vote of thanks to Local 35 for their kind hospitality. Voted our next meeting be held in the city of Norwich, Central Labor Union hall on Schetuck street, October 28th, at 2:30 p. m. Voted Delegates Merchant and Kennedy give the proceedings of the meeting to the press. The following bills were ordered paid:

September 30, J. J. Murphy, car fare and expenses, \$1.50; John Cass, \$1.40; John O'Brien, \$1.50; A. J. Rosenthal, \$1.25; John Connolly, \$6.05; Joseph Merchant, \$3.60; E. P. Coyle, \$1.10.

As there was no more business, the meeting adjourned.

E. P. COYLE, Secy. and Treas.,

District Council No. 3.

320 Cook Ave., Meriden, Conn.

DISTRICT COUNCIL NO. 5.

Receipts—

Local No. 4.....	\$ 12 00
Local No. 43.....	15 40
Local No. 68.....	32 00
Local No. 102.....	3 20
Local No. 171.....	8 40
Local No. 323.....	1 40
From Int. Sec.-Treas. Atherton	27 90

Total\$100 30

Organizer's Expenses—

Aug. 26 to Sept. 2.....	\$ 28 15
Sept. 2 to Sept. 9.....	29 67
Sept. 9 to Sept. 16.....	29 59
Sept. 16 to Sept. 23.....	26 43

Total\$113 84

Secretary-Treasurer's Salary....	10 00
Printing, Stationery, Postage, Etc.	1 98
Total Expenses.....	125 82
Receipts	\$100 30
Balance in Treasury.....	61 70
Total	\$162 00
Expense	125 82
Balance in Treasury.....	36 18
GRANT LUCAS, Secretary-Treasurer.	

DISTRICT COUNCIL NO. 6.

October 6, 1906.

Mr. Chas. R. Atherton:

The District Council is at present trying to reorganize the district. On August 26, 1906, a meeting was called and all Locals in district were notified to send delegates to Local 2 of Toledo and 245 of Fremont, 3, 19, 132, 160 and 252 of Cleveland were represented. The delegates had quite a discussion in regard to affiliation with District Council. The benefit to be derived was explained by Bros. McCullum, Cahill and Burke and delegates stated they would do all in their power to have Local affiliate, but up to the present time we have not heard from them. I visited Toledo on the Pope Motor Car case and attended meeting of Local and found members taking active part in their Local. I also visited Western Gas Fixture and met the brothers of the Brass Workers' Local; also visited Elyria and attended meeting of Local 297. This is a small Local, but I found all members present and all are good workers. Our fight with the Standard Sewing Machine, Glauber Brass and the Farmer Mfg. Co. is being pushed hard. I succeeded in having the furniture stores discontinue handling Farmer beds. And all union men know that the above named firms are unfair to organized labor and will not buy same. I would like to see each Local appoint a committee to take up the case against the above named firms and drive these unfair goods off the market. Hoping the Local will take action in regard to these firms, with best wishes, I remain, fraternally yours, JNO. E. BURKE.

EPITAPH.

When the dust of the workshop is still,
The dust of the workman at rest,
May some generous heart find a will
To seek and to treasure his best!

From the splendor of hopes that deceived,

From the wonders he meant to do,
From the glories nearly achieved,
From the dreams that nearly came true.

From his struggle to rise above earth
On the pinions that would not fly,
From his sorrows—Oh, seek for some worth

To remember the workman by.

If in vain; if Time sweeps all away, ..
And no laurel from that dust springs;
'Tis enough that a loyal heart say,
"He tried to make beautiful things."

—EDEN PHILLPOTTS.

RESOLUTIONS OF CONDOLENCE.

Whereas, The Almighty God has seen fit to remove from our midst, our most esteemed and worthy Brother,

HARRY MOORE,

be it therefore

Resolved, That we, the members of the Metal Polishers', Buffers' and Platers' Local Union No. 32, of London, do hereby tender our heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved family. His loss will be sincerely felt, for in him we have lost a good member and one who was ever ready to extend a helping hand to those in need. His bereaved family have lost a worthy son and a good brother, but we express the hope that the Creator will, in his compassion, soften the bitter grief, which we shall all feel at his being taken away in the midst of a promising life; be it further

Resolved, That this resolution shall be spread upon the minutes of our local, and that it shall be forwarded to our journal for publication, and also a copy to the family of the deceased brother. That our charter be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days.

J. W. SHOWLER,
H. WESTHEAD,
W. PATRICK,

Committee.

London, Ont., Oct. 25, 1906.

Corundum Questions



WHAT IS CORUNDUM?

Prof. Dana of Yale says corundum, or sapphire, is the hardest of substances, next to the diamond. Clear blue corundum crystals are sapphires; clear red ones are rubies.

WHAT IS EMERY?

Emery is an iron ore containing about 30% of corundum. (See U. S. Report on Abrasives.) The corundum cuts; the iron rubs and burns. Pure corundum does three times as much work as emery.

WHAT CORUNDUM IS BEST?

Crystal corundum. Crystallization always makes anything harder. The diamond is crystallized carbon. When you temper steel you make it crystallize by chilling it suddenly.

WILL CRYSTAL CORUNDUM WEAR AWAY QUICKLY?

No. Sometimes it seems to wear away quickly. This is because it bites in more deeply than emery and pulls out of the glue. A stronger glue will hold it.

CRAIG MINE CORUNDUM IS CRYSTAL CORUNDUM.

...The Canada Corundum Co...

LIMITED,

TORONTO, CANADA.

BRANDAU'S

DUST PROOF

SHOES

☞ You keep your socks clean and remove all danger from hot metal by wearing *Brandau's Dust and Fire Proof Shoes*.

☞ Made for a purpose—for Moulders, Mounters, Polishers and Foundry Workers—and answer the purpose.

☞ Your dealer should have them in stock, if he hasn't send me the price, \$2.50, with your size and I'll send you a pair paying express charges. ☞ Your money back if not satisfied.



Adam Brandau, 87 Sherman St. Detroit, Mich.

PRICE LIST OF SUPPLIES.

Financial Secretary's Ledger, 150 pages.....	\$1 50
Financial Secretary's Ledger, 300 pages.....	2 50
Financial Secretary's Ledger, 1,000 pages.....	5 00
Recording Secretary's Minute Book.....	85
Treasurer' Cash Book.....	85
Treasurer's Receipt Book.....	25
President and Recording Secretary's Order Book.....	25
Financial Secretary's Delinquent Notice Book.....	25
Letter Heads, two colored engraving on each, per 500, padded, including 500 large and small envelopes with same engraving.....	4 25
Rituals	25

Withdrawal Cards, only sold on application to the General Secretary	10
Canceling Stamp and Pad, with green ink.....	75
Buttons, each.....	11
Seal	2 50
Constitution and Membership Card, if lost (duplicate).....	25
Application Blanks.....	Free
Labels, gummed, as requested by Local	Free
Financial and Recording Secretary's Monthly Report Blanks...	Free

Local unions can get the above from the General Office. The books will be found to be the best and most suitable, as they are all ruled and are very easily kept correct. All orders for any of the above supplies must be accompanied by the necessary amount of money called for, otherwise the order will not be filled, consignee defraying freightage thereon upon arrival.

DISTRICT COUNCILS.

No. 1—New York and Vicinity.

T. Malone, President Pro Tem., Local 12, 38 Windsor Place, Brooklyn.
 D. J. Flynn, Secretary-Treasurer, Local 12, 256 Twelfth street, Brooklyn.
 John T. Krenrick, Recording Secretary, Local 282, 79 Washington Place, New York, N. Y.
 Fred Schluter, Guardian, Local 20, 425 Ninth avenue, New York, N. Y.
 A. Hellthaler, Organizer and Business Agent, 25 Third avenue, New York.

No. 2—Eastern Part State of New Jersey.

Frank Freeman, President, Local 44, Newark, N. J.
 H. J. Endlich, Vice-President, Local 193, Jersey City, N. J.
 Wm. Symons, Recording Secretary, Local 189, Newark, N. J.
 Michael McCann, Financial Secretary and Treasurer, Local 189, Newark, N. J.
 George Leary, Organizer, 301 Plane st., Newark, N. J.

No. 3—Connecticut and Rhode Island

John Connelly, President, Local 69, Norwich, Conn.
 John Murphy, Vice-President, Local 126, New Britain, Conn.
 E. P. Coyle, Secretary-Treasurer, Local 8, Meriden, Conn.
 Jos. L. Merchant, Organizer, 129 S. Chery street, Wallingford, Conn.

No. 4—Massachusetts.

M. H. Dillon, President, Local 151.
 K. Haefeli, Vice-President, Local 155.
AUDITORS:—Wm. Burns, Local 95; J. F. Currie, Local 18; Wm. McCarty, Local 176.
EXECUTIVE BOARD:—Wm. S. Taylor, Local 80; K. Haefeli, Local 155; J. F. White, Local 55; S. Clougherty, Local 192; J. F. Currie, Local 18; J. J. Cooney, Local 292; W. Burns, Local 95.

J. K. Ferris, Guardian, Local 187.
 John A. Loynd, Secretary-Treasurer, Local 50, 48 Cypress street, Watertown, Mass.
 Geo. W. Lever, Organizer, Local 95, 158 Heath street, Roxbury, Mass.

No. 5—New York.

Joseph Stokes, President, Local 113, Rochester, N. Y.
 Chas. Pease, Vice-President, Local 156, Geneva, N. Y.

John Lyons, Secretary-Treasurer, Local 17, 181 Norsmal avenue, Buffalo.
 Joseph Stokes, Organizer, 144 Frank street, Rochester, N. Y.

No. 6—Cleveland and Vicinity.

Neil McCullum, President, Local 19, 751 Superior st., Cleveland, O.
 Jas. Smilie, Vice-President, Local 160, 698 Forest st., Cleveland, O.
 Wm. Dettmer, Secretary, Local 252, 2276 West 41st st., Cleveland, O.
 Jas. Cahill, Treasurer, Local 3, 2206 Lakeside ave., N. E., Cleveland, O.
 John E. Burke, Organizer, 2358 Ontario ave., S. E., Cleveland, O.

No. 7—Canada.

J. Drayton, President, Local 26.
 J. Clugston, Vice-President, Local 31.
EXECUTIVE BOARD:—Geo. Coffey, Local 21; J. Smith, Local 32; J. Bell, Local 261; J. Kenny, Local 320.
 C. Welby, Secretary-Treasurer.

No. 8—Dayton and Vicinity.

Geo. Foster, President, Local 48, 616 Campbell ave., Middletown, O.
 S. Denec, Vice-President, Dayton, O.
 G. Lucas, Secretary-Treasurer, Local 171, 945 Stillwell St., Indianapolis, Ind.
EXECUTIVE BOARD:—Geo. P. Diehl, 429 Baltimore st., Middletown, O.; Jos. Bowman, 338 Young st., Piqua, O.; Wm. Weaver, 25 E. Beck st., Columbus, O.; Geo. Foster, Grant Lucas.

Jas. McGreevy, Organizer, Local 5.

No. 10—Northern Illinois, Western Indiana and Northwest to the Rocky Mountains.**No. 11—Wisconsin and Minnesota.**

Henry Seiling, President, Local 6.
 H. Heckenbach, Vice-President, Local 179, Woodstock, Ill.
 C. B. Meyers, Secretary-Treasurer, Local 6, 122 W. Lake st., Chicago, Ill.
 W. W. Button, Organizer.

No. 12—St. Louis and Vicinity.

J. L. Dixon, President, Local 13, 2127 Lynch st., St. Louis, Mo.
 G. Bisser, Vice-President, Local 111, Quincy, Ill.
 George F. Osiek, Secretary-Treasurer, Local 66, 1536 Blair ave., St. Louis.
 Jos. Ganach, Local 99; F. Gillig, Local 129; A. R. Houser, Local 245; J. L. Dixon, Local 13; Benj. Rockwell, Local 138, Executive Board.
 Ed. Leberman, Organizer, 1310 Franklin ave., St. Louis, Mo.

INTERNATIONAL OFFICERS.

President A. B. GROUT.
Neave Building, Cincinnati, O.

First District.

A. HELLTHALER,
25 Third ave., New York City.

Second District.

GEORGE LEARY,
301 Plane st., Newark, N. J.

Third District.

JOSEPH L. MERCHANT,
129 S. Cherry st., Wallingford.

Fourth District.

GEORGE LEVER,
158 Heath st., Roxbury, Mass.

Fifth District.

JOSEPH STOKES,
144 Frank st., Rochester, N. Y.

Sixth District.

JOHN E. BURKE,
2358 Ontario ave. S. E., Cleveland, O.

Seventh District.

ALF BURTON,
Toronto, Ont.

Eighth District.

GEORGE FOSTER,
416 E. 4th st., Middletown, O.

General Secretary-Treasurer and Editor... CHAS. R. ATHERTON
Neave Building, Cincinnati, O.

Ninth District.

JOHN G. ZELLERS,
Detroit, Mich.

Tenth District.

C. B. MEYERS,
122 W. Lake st., Chicago, Ill.

Eleventh District.

W. W. BRITTON,
55 Grogan st., Kenosha, Wis.

Twelfth District.

HARRY BAKER,
Ardmore, Pa.

Thirteenth District.

ED. LEBERMAN,
1310 Franklin ave., St. Louis, Mo.

Fourteenth District.

JOHN MANION,
P. O. Box 310, Turtle Creek, Pa.

Fifteenth District.

THOMAS CAUDWELL,
1366 11th st., W. Oakland, Cal.

LOCAL UNIONS.

- | | |
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| <p>29. Albany, N. Y. (P. B. & P.) Meets at Engineer's Hall, at 41 Hudson Ave., 1st and 3rd Fridays.</p> <p>47. Amesbury, Mass. (Mixed Local.) Meets at Damon Hall, Elm St., 1st and 3rd Friday.</p> <p>246. Albany, N. Y. (B. W.) Meets at 41 Hudson Ave., 2nd Tuesday in month.</p> <p>177. Allegheny, Pa. (M. P. P. & B.) Meets at Hotel Anker, East and Elenor St., 2nd and 4th Wednesday.</p> <p>118. Athol, Mass. (P. B. & P.) Meets at C. L. U. Hall, 42 Exchange St., last Monday in month.</p> <p>114. Aurora, Ill. (P. B. & P.) Meets at Trades Assembly Hall, 1st and 3rd Thursdays.</p> | <p>155. Bay State, Mass. (P. & B.) Meets at Vogel's Hall, Mill St., 1st and 3rd Thursday.</p> <p>138. Belleville, Ill. (P. & B.) Meets cor. 1st and Race Sts., 1st and 3rd Wednesday.</p> <p>334. Binghamton, N. Y. (M. P., B. & P.)</p> <p>18. Boston, Mass. (Chandler Workers.) Meets at Labor Hall, 45 Elliot St., 2nd and 4th Monday.</p> <p>55. Boston, Mass. (B. W.) Meets at 45 Elliot St., 2nd and 4th Friday.</p> <p>95. Boston, Mass. (M. P. B. & P.) Meets at Hollis Hall, 45 Elliot St., 1st and 3rd Monday.</p> <p>192. Boston, Mass. (B. M. and Core Makers.) Meets at 45 Elliot St., 2nd and 4th Monday.</p> |
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331. Boston, Mass. (B. W.) Meets at 45 Eliot, So. Boston, 1st and 3rd Wednesdays.
40. Bridgeport, Conn. (M. P.) Meets at 955 Main St., on 2nd and 4th Monday.
86. Bristol, Conn. (M. P.) Meets at Hook and Ladder House, 2nd and 4th Wednesday.
12. Brooklyn, N. Y. (M. & B.) Meets at New Labor Lyceum, Myrtle and Willoughby Sts., every Friday evening.
204. Brooklyn, N. Y. (A. B. W.) Meets at Montrose Ave. and Humboldt St., 1st and 3rd Wednesday.
17. Buffalo, N. Y. (M. P. P. B. & B. W.) Meets at Council Hall, Huron and Ellicott Ave., 1st and 3rd Friday.
6. Chicago, Ill. (M. P. B. & P.) Meets at 122 W. Lake St., every Friday.
27. Chicopee Falls, Mass. (P. & B.) Meets at Central Trade Council Hall, 2nd and 4th Friday.
68. Cincinnati, O. (P. B. & P.) Meets Cosmopolitan Hall, 1313 Vine St., 1st and 3rd Thursday.
3. Cleveland, O. (M. P. B. & P.) Meets at Arch Hall, 2358 Ontario Ave. S. W., every Wednesday night.
19. Cleveland, O. (B. W.) Meets at Arch Hall, Ontario Ave., 2nd and 4th Tuesday.
132. Cleveland, O. (B. M.) Meets at Arch Hall, Ontario Ave., 2nd and 4th Friday.
160. Cleveland, O. (Chandelier Workers.) Meets at Arch Hall, 1st and 3rd Wednesday.
252. Cleveland, O. (B. C.) Meets at Arch Hall, Ontario Ave., 1st and 3rd Friday.
124. Columbus, O. (P. & M.) Meets at Trades Assembly Hall, E. Town St., 2nd and 4th Friday.
5. Dayton, O. (M. P.) Meets at Machinists' Hall, 1st and 3rd Wednesday.
245. Decatur, Ill. (P. B. & B. W.) Meets at Engineer's Hall, cor. Water and William Sts., 2nd and 4th Thursdays of each month.
1. Detroit, Mich. (M. P. B. & P.) Meets at Manneback's Hall, 273 Gratiot Ave., every Tuesday.
172. Detroit, Mich. (M. S.) Meets at 1166 Jefferson Ave., 1st and 3rd Monday.
41. Dunkirk, N. Y. (B. W. & M. P.) Meets at Heyl Block, 1st Monday in every month.
195. Trenton, N. J. (B. W.) Meets 2d and 4th Mondays, corner of Warren and Lafayette stree's.
129. Edwardsville, Ill. (P. & B.) Meets at Carpenter's and Joner's Hall, 1st and 3rd Friday.
9. Elizabeth, N. J. (M. P. B. P. & B. W. Union of N. A.) Meets at 909 Elizabeth Ave., 2nd and 4th Friday.
335. Elkhart, Ind. (M. P., B. & P.)
57. Elmira, N. Y. (P. & B.) Meets at Trades and Labor Hall, 2nd and 4th Thursday.
297. Elyria, O. (P. & B.) Meets at Schuuerer's Block, 1st and 3rd Tuesday.
22. Erie, Pa. (P. & B.) Meets at Erie Labor Temple, 4th Wednesday of month.
325. Evansville, Ind. (M. P. B. & P.)
234. Fremont, O. (M. P. B. & P.) Meets at C. L. U. Hall, 1st Nat. Bank, 1st and 3rd Monday.
156. Geneva, N. Y. (M. P. P. & B. U.) Meets in Rigby Hall, Castle St., 1st and 3rd Friday.
7. Grand Rapids, Mich. (M. P. B. & P.) Meets at Trades Labor Council Hall, 1st and 3rd Wednesday.
199. Greenfield, Mass. (P. & B.) Meets at C. L. U. Hall, 1st Tuesday.
26. Hamilton, Ont., Can. (M. P.) Meets at Trades and Labor Hall, 1st and 3rd Wednesday.
43. Hamilton, O. (P. B. & P.) Meets at Trades Council Hall, 2nd and Courts Sts., every other Wednesday.
137. Hannibal, Mo. (P.) Meets at 320 Hope St., 2nd and 4th Thursday.
35. Hartford, Conn. (P. & B.) Meets at Central Labor Union Hall, 2nd and 4th Monday.
290. Hartford, Conn. (B. W.)
65. Haydenville, Mass. (B. W.) Meets at Union Hall, 2nd and 4th Monday.
171. Indianapolis, Ind. (P. & B.) Meets at Molder's Hall, 2nd and 4th Wednesday.

77. Jackson, Mich. (M. P., B. & P.)...
193. Jersey City, N. J. (B. W.) Meets at Schuetzen Hall, 316 Third St., 2nd and 4th Wednesday.
326. Joliet, Ill. (P. B. & P.)
146. Kansas City, Mo. (B. W.) Meets at Labor Headquarters, Ninth and Central Sts., 2nd and 4th Tuesday.
317. Kenosha, Wis. (L.) Meets on Wisconsin St., 4th Tuesday.
45. Kenosha, Wis. (P. B. & M.) Trades and Labor Council, every Monday night.
250. Kenosha, Wis. (B. W.) Meets at Trades and Labor Council Hall, 1st and 2nd Thursday.
322. Kenosha, Wis. (C. C. A. L. & S.) Meets at Trades and Labor Hall, 2nd and 4th Wednesday.
333. Kenosha, Wis. (B. W.) Meets on Main St. on Wednesday evenings.
175. Kensington, Ill. (P. & B.) Meets at Shug's Hall, Front St., 2nd and 4th Thursday.
323. Kokomo, Ind.
286. Lockport, Ill. (B. W.) Meets at K. P. Hall, 3rd Friday.
32. London, Ont. (M. P. P. & B.) Meets at Cullis's Hall, Clarence St., 2nd and 4th Friday.
42. Little Falls, N. Y. (P. B. & P.) Meets at A. O. H. Hall, 1st and 3rd Thursday.
67. Los Angeles, Cal. (B. W.) Meets at 512 San Pedro St., 1st and 3rd Friday.
103. Lowell, Mass. (P. & B.) Meets at Bay State Hall, Central St., every 2nd Tuesday.
327. Lyons, Ia. (P. & B.)
60. Mansfield, O. (Pol.) Meets at Smith's Hall, 1st and 3rd Friday.
39. Marion, Ind.
8. Meriden, Conn. (P. & B.) Meets at Knights of Columbus Hall, 2nd and 4th Monday.
324. Meriden, Conn. (S. S. F.) Meets in Mission Block, 1st and 3rd Tuesday.
277. Menominee, Mich. (P. & B.) Meets at Michigan Ave. Hall, 1st and 3rd Monday.
321. Middletown, Conn.
48. Middletown, O. (Pol. and Buff.) Meets at the G. A. R. Hall, 2nd and 4th Fridays.
10. Milwaukee, Wis. (P. B. & P.) Meets at 318 State St., 2nd and 4th Thursday.
116. Minneapolis and St. Paul, Minn. (P. & P. & C. M.) Meets at Columbia Hall, Midway, 2nd and 4th Tuesday.
320. Montreal, Can. (M. P. B. P. B. W. B. & S. W.) Meets at Empire Hall, 2nd and 4th Friday.
182. Nashua, N. H. (M. P. & B. U.) Meets at C. L. U. Hall, Main St., 1st Monday of every month.
100. New Brunswick, N. J. (Mixed.) Meets cor. George and Albany Sts., 1st and 3rd Monday.
44. Newark, N. J. (Po. Buff. & Platers.) Meets at Lyceum Hall, 301 Plane St., every Tuesday.
98. Newark, N. J. (B. M.) Meets at 301 Plane St., 1st and 3rd Thursday.
166. Newark, O. (P. & B.) Meets at Paterson Hall, 1st and 3rd Sunday.
189. Newark, N. J. (B. W.) Meets at 301 Plane St., Lyric Hall, 1st and 3rd Monday.
280. Newark, N. J. (Silver Workers.) Lyceum Hall, 2nd and 4th Thursday.
202. New Castle, Pa. (P. B. & P.) Meets at Trades Assembly Hall, every 2nd Thursday.
126. New Britain, Conn. Meets at Hanna's Hall, 1st and 3rd Friday.
25. New Haven, Conn. (M. P. B. P. B. M. & S. W. U.) Meets at Insurance Bldg., room 24, 1st Tuesday of each month.
209. New Kensington, Pa. (P. B. & S.) Meets at Reeser's Hall, 2nd and 4th Friday.
329. New Kensington, Pa. (A. R.)
34. New York, N. Y. (M. P. B. & P.) Meets at 326 E. 21st St., every Tuesday.
20. New York, N. Y. (B. P. W.) Meets at No. 2 Chambers St., 2nd and 4th Friday.
87. New York City. (B. W.) Meets at 393 2nd Ave., on 1st and 3rd Friday.
282. New York City. (S. S. F.) Meets at Florence Bldg., 2nd Ave. and 1st St., 2nd and 4th Friday.
296. New York City. (B. P. W.) Meets at 25 3rd Ave., room 110, 2nd and 4th Saturday.

319. New York, N. Y. (M. L. W.) Meets No. 2-4 Chambers St., on 2nd and 4th Wednesday.
332. New York City (S. W.)
139. Northampton, Mass. (Pol.) Meets at German Hall, Bay State, Mass., 2nd and 4th Friday.
169. Norwich, Conn. (Pol. & Buff.) Meets at C. L. U. Hall, Franklin St., 1st and 3rd Wednesday.
84. Orange, Mass. (Pol.) Meets at A. O. U. W. Hall, 1st and 2nd Monday.
121. Paterson, N. J. (B. F.) Meets at Columbia Hall, 426 Main St., 1st and 3rd Thursday.
90. Philadelphia, Pa. (P. B. & P.) Meets at 9th and Spring Garden Sts., Friday nights.
272. Pittsburg, Pa. (B. F.) Meets at 535 Smithfield St., 1st and 3rd Tuesday.
4. Piqua, O. (M. P. B. & P.) Meets at J. O. U. A. M. Hall, 2nd and 4th Monday.
111. Quincy, Ill. (M. P. B. & P.) Meets at Trades and Labor Assembly Hall, 1st and 3rd Monday.
49. Rock Island, Ill. (Pol.) Meets at Industrial Hall, room 3, 2nd and 4th Thursday.
113. Rochester, N. Y. (M. P. B. & P.) Meets at Smith & Ledwith's Hall, 42 Exchange St., every Monday night.
328. Royersford, Pa. (M. P., B. & P.) Meets at Springer's Hall on last Thursday night of each month.
128. San Francisco, Cal. (Pol.) Meets at Knights of Red Branch Hall, 1133 Mission St., 1st and 3rd Monday.
158. San Francisco, Cal. (B. W.) Meets at 1133 Mission St., 2nd and 4th Friday.
183. Southington, Conn. (Pol. & Buff.) Meets at Celtic Hall, every 3rd Thursday.
330. South Bend, Ind. (M. P., B. & P.) Meets at C. L. U. Hall 2nd and 4th Fridays.
16. South Norwalk, Conn. (P. & B.) Meets at Central Labor Union Hall, 1st and 3rd Monday.
292. Southbridge, Mass. (M. P. & B.) Meets at C. L. U. Hall, 15 Central St., 1st and 3rd Friday.
30. Springfield, Mass. (M. P. P. & B.) Meets at C. L. U. Hall, Samford St., 2nd and 4th Friday.
102. Springfield, O. (M. P. U.) Meets at Trades and Labor Hall, Johnston Bldg., 1st and 3rd Wednesday.
176. Springfield, Mass. (B. W.) Meets at Bartender's Hall, Chicopee, Mass., 1st and 3rd Friday.
15. Syracuse, N. Y. (Pol. & Buff.) Meets at Sabine Hall, James St., 2nd and 4th Friday.
97. St. Catharines, Ont., Can. (Pol. & Buff.) Meets at Bricklayer's Hall, 1st and 3rd Friday.
13. St. Louis, Mo. (M. P. B. & P.) Meets at 1310 Franklin Ave., every Friday.
66. St. Louis, Mo. (B. W.) Meets at 1310 Franklin Ave., 1st and 3rd Thursday.
99. St. Louis, Mo. (B. M.) Meets at 1310 Franklin Ave., 1st and 3rd Friday.
154. Taunton, Mass. (M. P. B. & P.) Meets at C. L. U. Hall, Jones Block, Broadway, 2nd and 4th Wednesday.
52. Thompsonville, Conn. (M. P. & P.) Meets at Central Labor Hall, 1st Monday of each month.
2. Toledo, O. (M. Pol.) Meets at Clark's Hall, every Monday.
69. Toledo, O. (B. W. & B. M.) Meets at Clark's Hall, every other Friday.
21. Toronto, Ont., Can. (M. P. B. & P.) Meets at Occident Hall, Queen and Bathurst Sts., 2nd and 4th Wednesday.
53. Toronto, Ont., Can. (B. W.) Meets at Occident Hall, Queen and Bathurst Sts., 2nd and 4th Wednesdays.
79. Troy, N. Y. (Pol. P. & B.) Meets at Germania Hall, first Thursday of every month.
174. Turner's Falls, Mass. (M. P. B. & P.) Meets at Hibernian Hall, 2nd Monday in each month.
255. Turtle Creek, Pa. (Pol. & Buff.) Meets at Bank Bldg., 2nd and 4th Wednesday.
181. Unionville, Conn. (M. P. & B.) Meets at Lenox Hall, 1st Tuesday in each month.
268. Utica, N. Y. (M. P., B. & P.) Meets in Beacon Hall 1st and 3rd Wednesdays of each month.

308. Unionville, Conn. (M. R. W.) Meets at Town Hall, 1st and 3rd Monday.
187. Wakefield, Mass. (P. P. B. B. W.) Meets at G. A. R. Hall, Foster St., 1st Thursday in month.
37. Waterbury, Conn. (P. & B.) Meets at Camp's Block, Main St., 2nd and 4th Thursday.
207. Waterbury, Conn. (S.) Meets at Carpenter's Hall, 132 S. Main St., fourth Friday.
50. Watertown, Mass. (M. P. B. & P.) Meets at 34 Walnut St., first Thursday.
125. Watertown, N. Y. (B. W.) Meets at Central Trades and Assembly Hall, 2nd and 4th Tuesday.
140. Waukeegan, Ill. (B. W.) Meets at Trades and Labor Hall, 2nd and 4th Friday.
80. Westfield, Mass. (P. B. & P.) Meets at C. L. U. Hall, Broad and Main Sts., 2nd Friday.
74. Winsted, Conn. (Pol. & Buff.) Meets at Norton's Block, 3rd Monday in month.
179. Woodstock, Ill. (P. & B.) Meets at Polisher's Hall, 1st and 3rd Thursday.
151. Worcester, Mass. (P. B. P.) Meets at Granite Hall, 566 Main St., 2nd and 4th Wednesday.
73. Wallingford, Conn. (P. B. P. & S. W.) Meets at Trade Council Hall, 1st and 3rd Friday.

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Ed. Leberman, Local 13, 1310 Franklin ave., St. Louis, Mo.



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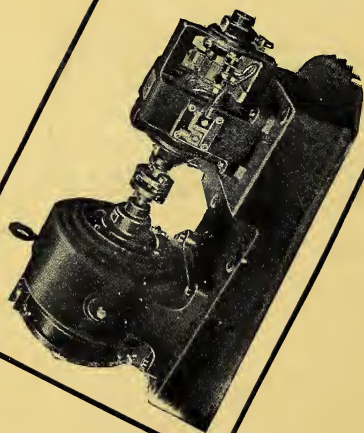
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REMOTE STORAGE

VOL. XV.

OCTOBER, 1906.

No. 10.



PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY

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INTERNATIONAL UNION
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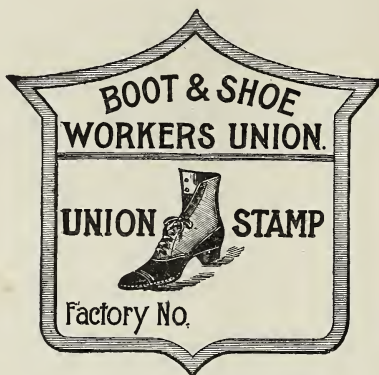
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THE JOURNAL

Official Organ of the M. P., B., P., B. M., and B. and S. W. U. of N. A.

Vol. XV., No 10.

CINCINNATI, O., October, 1906.

TERMS { 50 cents a year.
Single copies 5c.

IMPORTANT NOTICE

Referendum to be Taken Wednesday, Oct. 17, 1906.

SUBMITTED BY THE INTERNATIONAL EXECUTIVE BOARD.

To the Officers and Members of the different Locals:

You are hereby officially notified that the International Executive Board while in session August 6, 7, 8 and 9, unanimously agreed upon the following financial plan, to be known as the "Organizing and Defense Fund," and voted to submit the same to a referendum vote for your consideration.

ORGANIZING AND DEFENSE FUND.

This fund shall be created by a Quarterly Assessment of \$1.00 per member. The same shall be due on the first of each quarter as follows:

January first, April first, July first and October first.

It shall require the consent of two-thirds ($\frac{2}{3}$) of the International Executive Board to use any part of this fund for any other purpose.

Quarterly Assessment stamps will be furnished by the General Secretary. The method of casting ballots is left optional with the Locals.

We trust that each and every member will read carefully the necessity for submitting the same and what can be accomplished by the membership adopting this financial plan.

From every part of this country and Canada, reports are received of the activity of the different Employers' Associations, which indicate that they fully realize the progress we are making. To specify the numerous incidents where they are attempting to enforce their reactionary policy, would mean the naming of all the cities where we are the strongest.

After years of work in gaining the nine (9) hour day, the Stove Foundries National Defense Association are attempting to force our members back on a ten hour day. In fact have already forced out on strike 44 members in the Buck's Stove & Range Co. of St. Louis, and are threatening to carry it to other shops. This must be resisted at any cost. The Manufacturers' Association after having attacked our weaker Locals are now attacking our stronger ones. At the present time they are carrying their fight against Local No. 1 of Detroit, causing numerous arrests, forcing that Local into continual litigation, thereby depleting their treasury and weakening the excellent organized conditions of that city. Not stopping there, they have moved on to Toledo and have forced our men into the trouble at the Pope Motor Car Company.

You are thoroughly familiar with the fight they have waged against us in Chicopee Falls and the strike that is in progress at this time in Lowell, Massachusetts. Sooner or later, they will carry this fight to your city, but with your assistance at this time, we will either be able to prevent it, or be in a position to prevent them from disrupting our organization, or retarding our progress in any way.

One of the objects of this Board, in recommending the One Dollar Quarterly Assessment plan, is to enable us to thoroughly organize all sections of the country. If we keep pace with the times, educate our members as fast as they come in, we will soon be in a position to gain the major portion of these advantages by our numerical strength. Our organization needs strengthening. It is the desire of the Executive Board to thoroughly organize all our affiliated crafts, and to fully protect all our weaker districts. It has been decided if this vote carries to put organizers

in the field. A Polisher to organize the Polishers, Buffers and Platers. A Brass Molder to organize the Brass Molders. A Silver Worker for the Silver Workers, and a Brass Worker for all our brass trades.

If this fund is raised it will place our organization in a position to resist every attempt to take away the advantages so far gained. It will place us in a position to protect our members while on strike. It will place us in a position whereby we can force better settlements and last but not least, we can prepare a general movement for the eight hour day. Other organizations have it. All organizations are preparing for it. We feel it a duty to our members that we should also prepare for it.

Each and every individual has a duty to perform, and that duty is to co-operate willingly, and to present a solid front to those who would have us working long hours for starvation wages, and eventually force our children in mines and factories.

All together now! One hard pull and we will have our organization on a better financial basis than it ever was before.

PLACE A CROSS (X) OPPOSITE THE ONE YOU FAVOR.	
In Favor of the Organizing and Defense Fund.	
Opposed to the Organizing and Defense Fund.	

Report of International President

From August 20 to September 20.

On August 23 I visited Local 137, of Hannibal, Mo. This is a small local, but every one in town who is eligible to membership carries a card.

On the 24th was with the members of No. 146, of Kansas City, Mo. This is a good field for the members to work in, as there are quite a number of men in the city who are not in the organization. I left the city that night, arriving in St. Louis the following morning. I remained in the city until September 1, visiting the following locals at night: Local 129, Edwardsville, Ill., August 27; most all of our members are employed in the N. O. Nelson Mfg. Co.; wages are below what are considered fair for similar work in other sections; steps were taken to raise them to a more equal basis. August 28, Local No. 99, of St. Louis. This is one of our hustling brass molder locals; there are a few brass molders in town who are not members; they are very few. All members work a nine-hour day or less, have an established minimum wage scale, and judging from the action taken when I was in the city they intend to maintain it. The meeting was well attended, conditions of trade throughout the country were discussed, thus indicating that the members keep informed so as to be in a position to take advantage of every opportunity to better their conditions and assist others. The 29th, Local 138, of Belleville, Ill. All members are employed in the five stove shops in the city. By the way, this is one of the towns where all of our members work nine hours per day on stove work; further comment is unnecessary.

The 31st, Local No. 13, St. Louis, Mo. This local has a strike on its hands. You have been informed from time to time of the attempts of the Bucks Stove and Range Co. to put our members back on a ten-hour workday. It culminated in the men walking out of the shop on the 29th. They were compelled to take this action for the following reasons. The President of the firm, Mr. J. W. Van Cleave, who is

Parry's successor as President of the Manufacturers' Association, posted a notice informing the men that he was running a ten-hour shop; any violation of the shop rules meant instant dismissal. On Monday, August 27, all of the men employed in the polishing, buffing and plating department, 44 in number, went home when they had worked nine hours. They reported for work the next morning. Two were discharged, being told there was no further work for them. The men were again informed that if they did not work ten hours, every one would be discharged. When the nine hours were up that night, all walked out. The next morning another man was discharged. This led to all men walking out at 8 a. m. On request of the Secretary of the S. F. N. D. A., our men were instructed to return to work pending investigation and adjustment. On September 30 Bro. Leberman and I met Mr. McAfee, President of the S. F. N. D. A. We could not adjust the grievance, as he insisted the men report for 'ten hours' work. Nevertheless the men did report for work the following morning, intending to cease work when the nine hours were up. The two first men who attempted to go into the shop were called to one side and informed they were discharged. The balance might go in. They all marched away again.

The fight is on. It is your fight as well as the fight of our brothers in St. Louis. You will be informed from time to time by circulars of the progress made. Proceeding in accordance with the instruction of the International Executive Board, I started East, arriving in Rochester, N. Y., September 4, and made arrangements for a special meeting of Local No. 113. September 5th. was in Geneva, N. Y., to advise with members in that city; also stopped at Seneca Falls.

On September 6 attended Local 42's meeting, in Ilion, N. Y. This is one of the locals that has grown very rapidly during the past few months. They

have a bright future before them, and at this time they can realize that they have already been benefited by being affiliated with our International organization. On the 7th attended Local No. 17's meeting. This local, as well as all others in District No. 5, is considerably stronger than it was six months ago, due, no doubt, to the efforts of Organizer Stokes, who has done excellent work for the short time he has been in the field.

September 10, attended the meeting of Local No. 8, Meriden, Ct. The same old crowd of hard workers are still at the helm.

The 11th was in Unionville, Ct., and at night attended Local No. 73's meeting in Wallingford, Ct. After a general discussion, recommendations were concurred in which should lead to the establishing of a local of sterling silver polishers and buffers. The next few days were devoted to New York City. I left Saturday night, September 15, after holding a conference with the Executive Board of Local No. 34, relating to the recommendations of the International Executive Board, as published in last month's JOURNAL. September 17, attended a meeting of Local No. 113. This local is blessed with a little too much energy. So much that they must expend considerable of it among themselves, instead of co-operating and centering it all on the object that we are organized for. But by a large majority of votes, they have decided to work off their surplus energy on those outside of the organization. This should mean a larger and more successful organization. I left there the following day for the office.

A. B. GROUT.

CHICAGO, ILL.

Chas. R. Atherton, Editor Journal:

Dear Sir and Brother—It is with a feeling of interest that one peruses the columns of the JOURNAL, since you have assumed the duties of editor, as it has been getting better and better right along, and this month's issue is the best ever, and we feel proud of it and can assure you that 90 per cent of the members in this locality are reading it with avidity who never did so before, for it is certainly interesting to all and chock full of useful information. May it keep up to its present standard and no more

be classed as "junk," is the best wish we can offer it and you for the effort merits the approval of all.

I wish to enclose a few words on the late meeting of the Executive Board, and to pat the members on the back for they have demonstrated that they are interested in the advancement of our organization, and can work in harmony for the good of all, and when a number of men can see an object in the same light they can agree readily. There may be some criticism on the 10 cent weekly assesment as there always is on any and all good things, but the ones who criticize should look up the printers, a most powerful trade, who have been paying 10 per cent of their wages an average of \$1.80 per week for one year; they have increased in membership several thousand and have established an eight-hour day securely and have money enough to keep it; they have just reduced the assessment at their late convention to 8 per cent, but are still keeping it up, and they are winning easy with no hardship on any member. It shows what money and union men can accomplish, and they don't kick for they are getting their money's worth and some to spare. The Iron Molders' Union just levied an \$8.00 assessment and it brings them several hundred thousand dollars and they will win their fight for no man will suffer from want, or be compelled to scab for lack of money to live on. So why should a member of our organization complain of 10 cents per week. Pay it, Brothers, and pay it weekly or in advance and see what good work can be accomplished.

No. 1 is being relieved now of a very, oppressive burden, and will soon glide into smooth water. No. 13 will maintain their nine-hour day and make one for you without a fight. Boston and the cities in New England will be in a position to gain their demands, and instead of having to borrow, and beg as was once the case, when the money is due your local it will be found ready and plenty of it to go around.

We are entering a new era, and I for one believe the most progressive one we have ever had. We have attained a high pinnacle of success on nothing, because we have members who want what they want when they want it, and will fight on their courage to attain it, and when they win they don't impose impossible

conditions on employers, and when they lose they grin and hear it with very little complaining. Each battle lost teaches a most valuable lesson to all our members; it points out what was necessary to attain a victory, and in ninety-nine cases out of one hundred, it shows that all that was needed was money, and we have never had any. But thank God, we are going to get it and in goodly sums, in the very near future, and then instead of fighting on our courage alone, we can present a solid front to the enemy, backed by all the sinews of war, that will make us victors in every struggle against oppression and make us instead of one of the most progressive unions, to the head of all factory trades and the best fighters in the country.

Brothers, this is not flattery; it is the truth. You should be as proud of your membership in this organization as you are of any of your possessions and more so for this is the greatest you have, and when the referendum of October 17 is before you, put an X for yes, on the quarterly dues of \$1.00, and I predict that in one year you will say why have we not done this before and enjoyed liberty? Do it, men; it is as nothing to you, but means oh so much to all of our members, and can spell that greatest of words—success.

Fraternally yours,
C. B. MYERS.

ST. LOUIS, MO.

St. Louis, Mo., Sept. 17, 1906.

Chas R. Atherton, Editor Journal:

Dear Sir and Brother—On September 6th, I issued a circular letter to the locals affiliated with our International Union, calling their attention to the situation at the Buck's Stove & Range Co. This firm has more trouble with labor organizations than all the firms in this city combined. The Iron Molders' Union just recently settled their dispute with this firm. The Polishers, Buffers and Platers had been working the nine-hour day since June, 1904; the management of this concern not being content with having everything run along smoothly, started in to cause trouble by posting notices in their factory to the effect that on after January 1st, 1906, the Polishers, Buffers and Platers would be compelled to return to the 10-hour work day. The matter was immediately re-

ferred to the Stove Founders National Defense Association, believing that said Association would adjust the grievance in a satisfactory manner, but such was not the case, instead of trying to bring about peace and harmony, the Stove Founders National Defense Association conference committee decided that the unfair tactics adopted by the Buck's Stove & Range Company, were correct. After working the 10 hour day for eight months and seeing that the firm was determined to make the conditions worse instead of trying to improve them, the men were forced to take action in the matter, the men were employed to do the work by the piece, and to show how "unfair" this firm is. If the men got through with their day's work before quitting time, they were not allowed to wash up, but were compelled to remain in the polishing room until the whistle blew for quitting time. The men worked the nine-hour day on August 27th and 28th, but each day a few members were discharged; the men seeing that it was only a matter of a few days before all of the men would be discharged at the rate that they were discharging them, decided that they would ask for the reinstatement of the discharged members (among them being the shop committee and a member of the Executive Board of Local No. 13). This the firm refused to concede, and the men quit work. Mr. Van Cleave, president of the Buck's Stove & Range Co., is also president of the Citizens Industrial Association; as soon as the polishers quit, Mr. Van Cleave immediately called upon his strike breakers, the Police Department, and one policeman was furnished for each striker. He also opened four offices in the down-town district and advertised for polishers, offering to pay \$30 per week, but was unable to secure any. He has had agents out through the country trying to secure men, but is not meeting with much success.

It seems that the working people know who Mr. Van Cleave is and will have nothing to do with him. He is well known in this vicinity, as a labor crusher, doing everything in his power to break up the labor organization of this city, but instead of accomplishing his purpose, he is causing the working class to organize by his actions. With a few more men of Van Cleave and Parry

caliber, it will be but a short while before labor will be thoroughly organized. His first act after securing the assistance of the police was the publishing of an article in the daily papers stating that the polishers had returned to work under the terms of the company. Such is not the case. The men have been out three weeks up till this date, and not a member has left the ranks. The firm is advertising in the various cities offering to pay transportation and best of wages, but are unable to obtain help. If the members will be on the lookout and keep polishers away from this city, I am satisfied that Mr. Van Cleave will have to come to see us or close up shop. I trust that the members will render all the assistance possible to bring Mr. Van Cleave and his labor crushing association, the Citizens Industrial Association to time, thereby putting an end to his career as a labor union destroyer.

Fraternally yours,

ED. LEBERMAN,

Vice President District No. 12.

LETTER FROM VICE-PRESIDENT LEARY, DISTRICT NO. 2.

Newark, N. J., Sept. 15, 1906.

Chas. R. Atherton, Editor Journal:

As this month's issue will call for a referendum vote to be held on October 17, to vote for the financial proposition submitted by the International Executive Board, I desire to speak in favor of the proposition.

In attending that session of the Board as a member from this district, I went there with the intention of favoring every plan that would be for the betterment of the International in general and for my own district in particular. I wish to add here that I believe every member after practically discussing this matter for four days, hearing the reports from every other district, listening to many other suggestions and resolutions that were offered, believes the one that is now being submitted to be the most feasible, most sensible and the one that will do the most good for the entire country.

I fully realize that if we permit the Stove Foundries Defense Association to force any of our locals back to the ten hour day, it will be but the beginning of a general movement to force all members employed in the stove industries back to the ten hour day. I

fully realize that were they successful in forcing the men of this particular craft back to the ten hour day, that they would attempt it in every craft, and our district might be the next one to suffer. After learning what the Manufacturers' Association are attempting to do in Detroit where the most contemptible tactics possible are used to disrupt our strongest local, that if we don't have money to resist them, it will be but a matter of time until they attack, what I flatter myself to believe, is the strongest district, District No. 2.

Since the Executive Board meeting, I have learned that the Manufacturers' Association has moved to Toledo, and are waging their warfare against another strongly and thoroughly organized city.

I believe that every member in this district will see the necessity of opposing the encroachments of the Manufacturers' Association. The fights are not confined to the West alone. They have fought our members in Chicopee Falls. They are now fighting our members in Lowell, Massachusetts. So I believe we must have better financial backing in order for our self-protection.

The passing of this assessment will enable us to place general organizers in the field. It will mean a brass molder to organize our brass foundries. A brass worker to organize our various brass crafts. The organizer for the silver workers will be a silver worker, and a metal polisher for the metal polishers and buffers. These four organizers alone will soon thoroughly strengthen all our affiliated crafts, and good wages, and good conditions will be assured us without continual strife.

And last, but not least, it will enable us to move for the eight hour day. If this was the only feature, if this was to be the only demand, this assessment was to be used for, I would favor it as much as for all the others combined.

We have got the nine hour day. We were slow in getting it, simply because we never had a properly financed organization. We want the eight hour day. We are entitled to it. It may come eventually, but if this financial policy carries out, it will come quickly.

Other organizations have it. What they can gain, we can also gain. I believe the time is now opportune. I believe I represent the sentiments of every member of District No. 2, when I say that we will not submit to giving up any advantage we have gained. We have worked and fought too hard for them.

Realizing that we cannot enjoy the eight hour day in this district unless we do everything possible to get it in other districts, and hoping that every member will vote for the interests of the entire organization on October 17, I remain with kindest wishes,

Fraternally yours,

GEO. W. LEARY.

STAY AWAY FROM TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, O., Sept. 23, 1906.

Chas. R. Atherton, Editor Journal:

I take this method of announcing to the metal polishers and their friends in other metal crafts to kindly miss Toledo in their travels looking for employment. In the first place work is very slack, and the second reason is that the Metal Trades Association is very busy trying to disrupt the unions. The molders have been on strike during the past summer, with a few factories yet to settle with, and several weeks since the Pope Motor Car Co. started in by firing the shop committee of the machinists, and not content with discharging them, followed them to their next job and got them fired. Thus plainly intimating that they were looking for trouble. The machinists at once took the matter up and demanded their reinstatement, which was refused, and immediate arrangements were made to place in scabs, by hiring two negro cooks, putting up a large tent, contracting for groceries and supplies for their support. The machinists then called their men out; also, several other crafts walked out in sympathy. Twelve polishers were also discharged for being agitators among the scabs, only leaving four of our men at work. Local No. 2 has not yet been brought into the fight, but expect to at any moment, as they are also advertising for polishers and buffers. The crafts yet remaining at work expect to make a joint demand for the machinists in a few days, which will bring the matter to a

showdown. Since the strike has begun a merry war is being waged through the press of Toledo, the employers running about a fourth page at advertising rates in all the papers, misrepresenting the trouble and trying to work up sympathy among the ignorant and misinformed (I inclose a few copies), which is being rapidly and intelligently answered by union men for nothing. The Mayor is with the strikers, and keeps the police from getting too busy if they wish to. One strike-breaking detective has secured a steady job at the workhouse for thirty days and costs, for getting in the machinists' meeting. No fine being placed upon him, the employers even going back on him, as it would expose their methods by helping him out. They have had plenty of men here from all parts of the country, mostly by misrepresentation, and the unions and infirmity office are sending them out about as fast as they come in. They have few experienced men, some being clerks and butchers, wishing to learn the business, and at that they have not secured one-fourth as many as struck, with prospects of most of them leaving on payday, the 25th. We have got to assist the machinists in every possible way, for if the firm wins out the polishers will be the next to suffer. The strike has been on for about three weeks, and it is yet too early to make any predictions as to its length. The machinists look for the best, and yet it may last for some time. But we are bound to win in the end, so spread the news and believe nothing that does not come from the unions, as the employers will adopt any means to gain the open shop, and all union men know what that means. So help yourselves by helping the machinists, by staying away yourself and keeping others away. The strike has already cost the Pope Co. an immense sum of money in supplies for the scabs, court costs, transportation and throwing the work of the scabs in the junk heap, which has taken on a mountainous appearance. The foremen have also stuck to the men and went out with them. So far the firm has accomplished nothing, and as they have large contracts for early shipment, we look for an early adjustment. But we do not want to be caught napping in any respect. You will be kept informed through the regular channels of the

progress of the strike, so that you may not be misled; also, take no notice of any advertised settlement unless so advised by your unions.

Fraternally yours,

F. B. Motz,
Stat. No. 2.

LOCAL 68, CINCINNATI, O.

Chas. R. Atherton, Editor Journal:

As promised last month, Cincinnati is going to the front steadily. Since the last letter we have signed agreements in five shops calling for a closed shop, 9-hour workday and a minimum scale of \$2.50 per day; in one shop the wages have been increased to \$2.75 per day and in the stove shop it is \$3.60. Our membership is increasing rapidly and instead of suspensions delinquent members are paying up their indebtedness.

The dues were raised to \$1 per month in August, and realizing the necessity of funds to carry on the work, they started out to do the members voted unanimously the first meeting in September to raise the dues to \$2.

There is a strike on in two of the shops here, the men having been out three weeks. The firms have been offering \$3.50 per day for nonunion men, but so far we have been successful in preventing them from getting any, and by the time your next issue is published I believe we will be able to announce a victory in those two shops. The oft-repeated statement that nothing could be done in Cincinnati has been refuted, never, I hope, to be heard again, for what we have got we are going to keep and what belongs to us we are going to get, and when the International Convention assembles in this city next year they will find our craft thoroughly organized, with a local which, though not as large numerically as some others, can not be outdone in unionism by any of them, and one that through the willingness of its members to go down in their pockets and give up a portion of the benefits received has as large a percentage of the men working at our trade inside the union enjoying union conditions and wages as any city in the country. Hoping the same measure of success will be meted to all the other Locals, we remain fraternally yours,

LOCAL 68.

Per Geo. Foster.

READING NOTICE.

In order to show our members the unfair and disreputable tactics used by the Manufacturers' Association against us, we print below a slanderous and untruthful rumor which appeared in the Newark (O.) papers recently, with large scare headlines. Brother Kerlin has been living at home and working in Philadelphia constantly since he left Newark, and Brother Collins, with the exception of a few weeks' stop-over in Detroit, has been working at his home in St. Louis. The news item has no foundation whatever. It was evidently inspired and probably paid for by our enemies for a malicious purpose. Here it is:

IT'S RUMORED THAT MEN TRIED HERE FOR MURDER

*George Collins and George Kerlin are
Detained in Detroit, Mich., on
Similar Charge.*

"The startling rumor that George Kerlin and George Collins are locked up in Detroit, Mich., charged with a crime, has been received here.

"The rumor cannot be confirmed at the time of going to press though the story has been told to the common pleas court here and to others interested. They are the men tried for the murders—Kerlin of Charles Higgins and Collins for that of Homer Loar. It will be remembered that the jury in each case returned a compromise verdict of manslaughter.

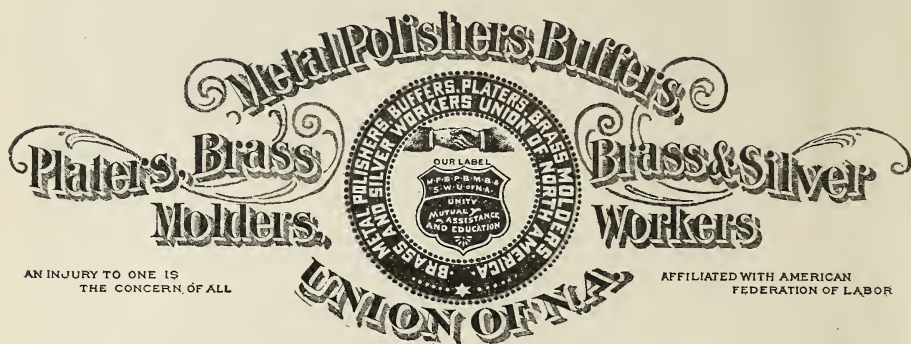
"Both men appealed to the circuit court after they had each been sentenced to 10 years' imprisonment in the penitentiary.

"Pending the action of the circuit court they were placed under \$10,000 bonds for their appearance here in October at the session of the court.

"The rumor is now that they went to Detroit, where a strike was on. That they mixed up with it and are now held as accessory to a murder committed there."

"Johnny," queried the teacher of the juvenile class, "what is the difference between electricity and lightning?"

"You don't have to pay nothin' for lightnin'," answered Johnny.



The Journal,

Published Monthly by the M. P., B., P., B. M. and Brass and Silver Workers Int. U. of N. A.

CHAS. R. ATHERTON, Editor and Manager,
Room 409, Neave Building, Cincinnati, O.

Entered at Post Office, Cincinnati, Ohio, as second-class matter.

Correspondents will please write on one side of the paper only.

Subscription—50 cents per year; single copies 5 cents.



Attention is directed to the official notice of the referendum vote in the first part of this issue of the JOURNAL. It is urged by the board that every member consider the matter thoroughly and then vote conscientiously and thoughtfully as loyal Union men.

During the recent session of the International Board, many things were brought forward for consideration, but naturally the most important of all was the subject of properly financing our organization. How to build for ourselves a foundation of rock upon which we can stand in both tempest and calm, and against which the hell-gates of our enemies shall not prevail. How to accomplish this end—to put our Union on the elevated level of other high class bodies—and at the same time, to work no hardship on the individual members, was the studious and serious task which

was left for the Board to work out and agree upon. But one course seemed to be practical and reasonable and that was decided upon, and it is earnestly hoped and candidly believed that it will meet with the approbation of the thoughtful membership. The ordinary running expenses, for which funds had to be provided immediately, could be arranged for by the temporary ten-cent weekly assessment, for which there was precedent, and which would avoid the delay made necessary by the circumlocutory and tedious referendum vote. The quarterly dollar assessment must be left, of course, for the approval of the membership, and with such approval would stand until abolished or changed by general convention, or other manner when demanded.

Careful computation furnishes reason for the belief that the fund created by this assessment will place us in a position to successfully resist effort of the employers' associations to impede our progress, no matter in what quarter it may be attempted. Employers have not been slow in discovering that lack of finances was our weakness. What we have gained heretofore, has been owing almost entirely to our courage in defending the justice of our cause. Their hope now is to reduce us in wages at one point, to send us back to the ten-hour day in another, and both of these they would accomplish by starving us into submission. If we stand together at this time, our progress forward will be unimpeded; if we weaken, the outlook will be, at least, discouraging.

The Executive Board must be pre-

pared to pay the expenses of costly litigation that is forced upon us and must be prepared to help those members who are forced out of work in defense of our position by which we all reap the benefits and prosper alike.

The advantages of the Union, what we have gained, and are gaining, are too apparent to the serious man to need rehearsing here. The pages of the JOURNAL every month are replete with evidence on this score.

It is only necessary to say here, that if the membership loyally stand by their representatives in this matter, every individual connected with our Union, will know that he is protected, whether working or not, and we will be second to no other Union in the land.

The man who talks most about his union dues being a handicap could probably economize in some other way with advantage to himself and all concerned. It probably would not be libelous to say that he was selfish.

Somewhat out of the ordinary to see a union of girls in Labor Day parade, but that is what occurred in Kenosha, Wis. Look at their picture on another page and see how the members of "317" appeared in parade costume.

Several letters have been received commenting very favorably on the Technical Department. This is gratifying and every effort will be made to enlarge upon it. The members will be informed of all new inventions pertaining to their crafts. Every member is invited to contribute articles that would be of interest or instructive to our members.

The picture of "Our Girls," Local 317, in this issue, will undoubtedly attract the attention of every member, and well it might, not only the pretty and refined picture they make, but on account of their deep interest in unionism, and their courage in resisting any decrease in wages. Before they formed the union cuts in their wages were made periodically. They have shown their colors by marching on Labor Day, paying all assessments and per capita tax promptly—an example none of our older locals need hesitate in following.

BORN—To Mr. and Mrs. John Acheson a boy.—*Toronto Times*, Aug. 25. Congratulations, John.

What do you think of the Cartoon? Good, is it not. Tells the story without words. Shows what an excellent defense the assessment would make. It will protect all we have fought for so many years, and will resist attacks from all sources. Pretty good defense, eh?

The Labor Day celebrations throughout the country far exceeded anything heretofore shown since the holiday was established. In the great parade at Elizabeth, N. J., our Local No. 9 took first prize and on another page we reproduce them as they appeared.

While a firm in St. Louis is trying to force our membership back to the 10-hour day, in Cincinnati, the general government, in the person of the U. S. District Attorney, has brought suit against a firm of contractors for violating the eight-hour law. A firm that wants its men to work 10 hours in this age ought to be relegated to the limbo of the down-and-out club.

The schemer who promises 25 and 50 per cent. on investments is no worse than the man who induces workmen to organize with the belief that they can improve their condition without paying for it. This world has never given something for nothing—with honesty—and it never will.

SILVER WORKERS IN NEW YORK.

The various silver-working locals of our International Union met in conference at Florence Hall on September 16, and discussed various questions of importance to themselves, in order to better understand each other and to become better acquainted with each other. Meriden, Newark and New York delegates were present and a better system of creating a brotherly feeling could not have been adopted, and the silver workers, no matter where they may be working, feel as contented as though they belonged to one gigantic local. This is harmony, and certainly sets a beautiful example, and you may rest assured there will be more of them in the future.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.

OFFICIAL

THE TEN CENT WEEKLY ASSESSMENT.

Attention is called to Article XXXIII. Section 2, part of which reads: "Assessment shall be collected and credited before dues."

Financial Secretaries violating this clause do so at the responsibility of the good standing members, as locals will be held responsible for the full amount as per the number of members on monthly reports.

The following candidates have accepted the nomination for Vice President of District No. 7, comprising Canada, to be voted for at the special election held Wednesday, September 26, 1906:

ALFRED BURTON,

Local No. 21, Toronto, Ont.

J. DRAYTON,

Local No. 26, Hamilton, Ont.

H. HOLLINGSHEAD,

Local No. 32, London, Ont.

The following candidates have accepted the nomination for Vice President of District No. 9, comprising Michigan, to be voted for at the special election, held Wednesday, September 26 1906:

JOHN J. ZELLER,

Local No. 1, Detroit, Mich.

H. J. HOENICKE,

Local No. 7, Grand Rapids, Mich.

The result will be announced in the November issue of THE JOURNAL.

OFFICIAL NOTICE.

Cincinnati, O., Sept. 24, 1906.

The due book of Richard Dalton, National No. 38048, reinstated in Local 44, August 8, 1905, has been stolen, and a duplicate has been issued. Secretaries and members are hereby authorized to take the original book bearing this number and forward the same to General Headquarters.

NEW LOCALS ORGANIZED.

Local No. 331, Boston, Massachusetts.—Pressure Gage Makers. Seven charter members. Organized Sept. 5, by Geo. W. Lever.

Local No. 332, New York City.—Silver Workers. Twenty charter members. Organized Sept. 4, by A. Hellthaler.

Local No. 333, Kenosha, Wisconsin.—Brass Workers. Sixteen charter members. Organized Sept. 17, by W. W. Britton.

Local No. 334, Binghamton, New York.—Metal Polishers, Buffers and Platers. Eight charter members. Organized Sept. 21, by Jos. Stokes.

Locals Reorganized.

Local No. 290, Hartford, Connecticut.—Brass Workers. Twenty charter members. Re-organized Sept. 20, by Jos. L. Merchant.

OFFICIAL.

Rulings by the International President wherein charges were preferred against a member direct to the International Executive Board:

Whenever a member desires to prefer charges against another, he must prepare charges against said member in the Local he is affiliated with.

From Local 280: "Has a business agent of a district the right to stop any brother in good standing from another Local not in his jurisdiction from securing employment in a shop that is in his jurisdiction?"

Article VI., Section 6, is as follows: Sec. 6. It shall be the duty of each traveling member, when in search of employment, to notify the Recording Secretary of the nearest local representing their branch of the craft immediately upon arrival.

In this case where there is a business agent in the field it shall be the duty of the traveling member to report to the business agent. The object of having a law of this kind is to keep all members informed in regards to conditions prevailing in the district that he enters—the rate of wages, etc.; also to prevent him from seeking employment in any factory where there may be trouble. I do not believe that even under this clause a business agent has a right to stop a member in good standing from going to work. But it would be to the interest of all parties concerned to live up to this clause.

From Local 13:

"Is a member out on strike supposed to pay strike assessments or not?"

The member is exempt from paying strike assessments.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Cincinnati, O., Sept. 23, 1906.

To All Locals, Greeting:

You are hereby notified that THE JOURNAL Assessment for the term beginning September, 1906, and ending March, 1907, is now due, as per Article XV, Section 5 of the Constitution.

You will therefore remit the amount due, which will be twenty-five (25) cents per member for the number of members you have in the month of September.

Locals who have not paid their last Journal Assessment will remit the amount due.

All bills for the expense of publishing THE JOURNAL are drawn from the General Expense Fund. It is therefore absolutely necessary that locals pay this assessment when it falls due. Your local will therefore attend to this matter at the next regular meeting.

With kindest wishes, I remain,

Fraternally yours,

CHARLES R. ATHERTON,

Gen. Sec'y-Treas. and Editor.

Any one knowing of the whereabouts of Wm. St. Cyr, who formerly belonged to Local 17, of Buffalo, N. Y., will kindly notify the Secretary of Local 17.

Local 44 has won their grievance at the Phoenix Lock Co., of Newark, N. J., whereby wages have been raised to \$3.00 per day, day work, and prices set so that they can earn \$3.00 per day piece work.

Over one hundred and fifty of the members of Local 45 of Kenosha, Wis., have been granted a nine (9) hour day and a ten per cent increase.

Local 98 reports a complete victory at the Wiener Saddlery Company. This firm had decided to run an open shop and locked out all their union molders. The men were out for five weeks. When the strike was settled, the foreman who caused all the trouble was replaced by a union man and all the members granted an increase in wages.

LIST OF QUESTIONS SUBMITTED TO THE EXECUTIVE BOARD.

QUESTION NO. 79.

Submitted by Vice President Manion regarding the request of Local 202 for a nine-hour day, and requesting an extension of time for ten days, and the members prepare a list of nine-hour shops that they believe would be satisfactory to meet their proposed conditions, meets with the unanimous approval of the Board.

QUESTION NO. 80.

Submitted by Vice President Lever regarding demands of Local 18 of Athol Mass., in the shop of L. S. Starrett Co. recommendation that the local be granted the power to strike the shop to enforce their demands, meets with the unanimous approval of the Board.

QUESTION NO. 81.

Submitted by Vice President Hellthaler, regarding the demands of Local 34, of New York City, for an eight-hour day, with an increase in wages. On account of local failing to arrange for future meetings, Vice President Hellthaler recommended that the matter be dropped. Recommendation meets with the majority approval of the Board.

QUESTION NO. 82.

Submitted by Vice President Meyers, regarding grievance at the Joliet Stove Co., of Joliet, Ill. Vice President Meyers recommends that this question be referred to the Executive Board meeting. Recommendation concurred in.

QUESTION NO. 83.

Submitted by Vice President Hellthaler, regarding two grievances of Local 12. The first being in the factory of Silver & Co., where non-union men were employed, and they were given the choice of either joining the organization or quit working. The superintendent forced them to join the organization. The other grievance at the Bramhall Deane & Co., whereby they discharged the shop steward, and the superintendent refused to re-employ him. Vice President Hellthaler recommends that in the event of failure on the part of this firm to abide by the decision of the Arbitration Committee, he to be empowered to call out the men. Board concurred in recommendation.

QUESTION NO. 84.

Submitted by Vice Presidents Meyers and Britton, referring to demands of Local 45, of Kenosha, Wis., for the nine-hour day. Recommended that this local be given the power to move for a nine-hour day August 1st, with a 10 per cent increase in wages, and time and a half for overtime, double time for holidays, with moral and financial support. Board concurs in recommendation.

QUESTION NO. 85.

Submitted by Vice President Hellthaler, pertaining to action taken by Local 282, of New York City, in reference to an obnoxious foreman, whereby Vice President Hellthaler had the foreman removed, and the firm recognizing the Union, and making the shop a strictly Card Shop, recommended that his action be concurred in. Board concurs in recommendation.

QUESTION NO. 86.

Submitted by Vice President Lever is the continuation of Question No. 80, in reference to the L. S. Starrett & Co., involving members of Local 118, of Athol, Mass., whereby the firm signs a short form of an agreement, and an increase of 25 cents per day. Board concurs in actions of Vice President Lever.

QUESTION NO. 87.

Submitted by Vice President Lever regarding trouble between Local 18 and the C. H. McKenny Chandelier Shop of Boston, whereby the company are trying to force the men to turn out six days' work in five days. Men refused to do so. Vice President Lever recommends that their action be sustained, and they be given moral and financial support. Board concurs in recommendation.

QUESTION NO. 88.

Submitted by Vice President Leary whereby the members of Local 44 and Local 193, employed in the factory of the New York Metallic Bed Stead Co., be permitted to move for an increase in wages of \$2.00 a week. Recommendation concurred in.

QUESTION NO. 89.

Submitted by Vice President Leary regarding the lock-out of four members of Local 98 in the Wiener Saddlery Co. Bro. Leary recommends that the lock-out be endorsed and men granted moral and financial support. Recommendation concurred in by Board.

QUESTION NO. 90.

Submitted by W. W. Britton, regarding grievance of Local 277, of Menominee, Mich., in the Menominee Electrical Mfg. Co. The trouble was caused on account of the firm refusing to pay the apprentices, who had served their time, the full journeyman's wages. After a conference with the manager, he agreed to pay the wages asked for. Board concurs in Vice President Britton's actions.

QUESTION NO. 91.

Submitted by Vice President Lever whereby the members of Local 103 demand \$2.75 per day, and fifty-five hours a week, with a Union Shop. Lever recommends that this matter be held in abeyance. Recommendations concurred in by the Board.

QUESTION NO. 92.

Submitted by Geo. Leary, in connection with trouble at the Bramhall & Deane Co., of New York. Bro. Leary recommends that at the expiration of the present agreement, when the new agreement is presented, it shall provide for brass finishing either done in own shop, or in such shops where union men are employed. Board concurs in recommendations.

QUESTION NO. 93.

Submitted by Vice President Britton regarding grievance of Local 326 at the Joliet Stove Co., Joliet Ill., whereby Bro. Britton recommends that the strike be endorsed, with moral and financial support. Meets with the majority approval of the Board.

QUESTION NO. 94.

Submitted by Vice President Foster, regarding the demands of Local 68, of Cincinnati, O., for a nine-hour day, for a minimum scale of \$2.50 in all job shops. Bro. Foster recommends that Local 68 be granted permission to strike the shops unless the demands are granted. Board endorses recommendation.

QUESTION NO. 95.

Submitted by Vice President Lever regarding the placing of a fine of \$50.00 against August A. Cuenin, as requested by Local 95 of Boston, for working in a shop where the members were on a strike. Meets with the majority approval of the Board.

QUESTION NO. 96.

Submitted by Vice President Lever regarding grievance in the shop of the Lamson Consolidated Store Service Co. of Lowell, Mass., whereby the firm has discharged ten members of Local 103 and threatened to discharge more. Recommended that the men be given moral and financial support, and extend the ten cent assessment for five weeks more if necessary meets with the approval of the board.

QUESTION NO. 97.

Submitted by Vice President Lever regarding the grievance at the Butler Manufacturing Co., involving five members of Local 95. The difficulty arose over the enforcement of the \$2.75 scale, causing a strike thereby. Recommended that Local 95 be paid strike pay for the five men involved meets with the approval of the Board.

QUESTION NO. 99.

Submitted by International President Grout, pertaining to grievance of Local 99 and the Hewitt Brass Shop, whereby the firm was paying one man less than the scale. When he demanded the scale he was told to get out more molds. When one of the men laid off to act on the case he was discharged. President Grout recommends that in case the firm does not keep their word that Local 95 be allowed to call the men out. Board endorses recommendation.

QUESTION NO. 100.

Submitted by Vice President Burke in reference to grievance at the Fanner Manufacturing Co., involving members of Local 3. All demands for settlement were refused, recommended that boycott be pushed on said company, and Local 3 be allowed \$10 per month for literature. Recommendation meets with the approval of the Board.

NOTICE.

The members of Local 18 of Boston have won their grievance at the McKenny Co., manufacturers of chandeliers. The members of this local, seventeen in number, two members of Local 95 and one from Local 55 were out about three weeks when this firm granted their demands.

NOTICE.

Cincinnati, O., Sept. 14, 1906.

All secretaries and members are hereby notified not to send any communications pertaining to local matters to past Recording Secretary P. H. Holohan of Local 37, as he has become suspended; nor to D. F. Callahan, as Bro. Callahan has left the city. LOCAL 37.

ARE THESE PRIZES YOURS?

Two tickets from the drawing of District Council No. 1 remain unpaid, as we have not heard from the holders of the numbers, and the writing is indistinct; if the holder of either of the winning numbers will mail the stubs to this office, 25 Third avenue, I will forward the prizes. In the event of my not receiving them by December 1 I will revert the money into the general District Council fund.

No. 555, prize..... \$5.00

No. 8933, prize..... 1.00

A. HELLTHALER,

Business Agent, District No. 1.

A CORRECTION.

In the official circular issued to all locals and appearing on page 9, September issue of the JOURNAL, the part which reads "This was changed at the Cleveland Convention, 1903, and reads as follows:" should be changed to read: "This was changed by a referendum vote December, 1904, and went into effect March 1, 1905, and reads as follows:"

Members are requested to read carefully the proposed plan for an Organizing and Defense Fund adopted by the International Executive Board, which will be submitted to the referendum vote on Wednesday, October 17, 1906.

By doing so, you will be able to vote intelligently on a plan whereby our organization will be placed on a solid financial basis.

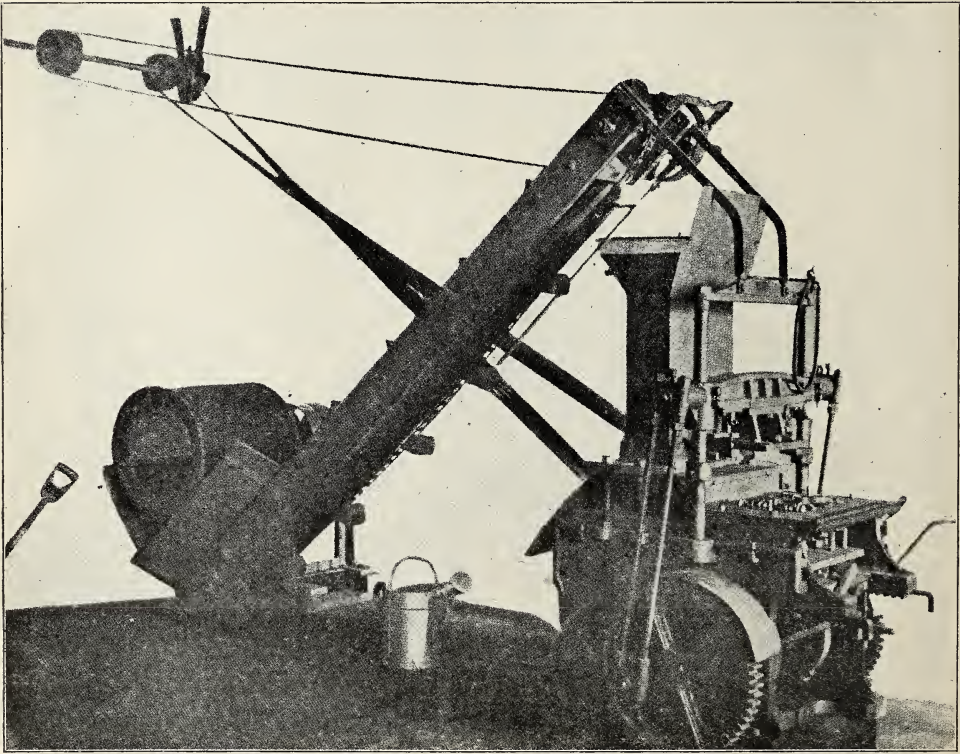
TECHNICAL

THE BERKSHIRE AUTOMATIC MOLDING MACHINE.

A machine that is now attracting a great deal of attention among foundrymen, both on account of the originality of its design and the excellence of its work, is the automatic molding machine

out attention on the part of the operator. All the operator is called upon to do is to put the flask and bottom board in position, throw the operating lever and in seven seconds the one-half mold is finished. The machine puts the sand in the flask, rams it, vibrates the pattern and removes the pattern from the mold, all without any assistance whatever from the attendant.

The engraving here presented shows the complete equipment, comprising the molding machine, and a sand sifter and



THE BERKSHIRE AUTOMATIC MOLDING MACHINE.

built by the Berkshire Manufacturing Company, of Cleveland, O. The machine is automatic in the strict meaning of that term; it does not perform two or three of the operations and then depend upon the attendant to finish the work; every step in the process, even from the screening of the sand, is performed by the machine absolutely with-

bucket elevator for conveying the sand from the sifter to the hopper above the machine. The pattern plate is let into an ordinary table or platen at the front of the machine, and can be changed without trouble and very quickly by simply removing a few screws, the plate being accurately located by dowel pins. The flask is automatically carried to the

rear, where it is filled with sand. It is then brought forward and in its travel is met by the bottom board, supported from the ram, which is forced down, thereby ramming the sand. The vibrator is immediately thrown into action, and at the same time lifting pins raise the flask off the pattern.

As the flask goes back to receive its charge of sand the bottom board is supported by suitable hooks, but as the ram comes down these hooks are drawn back so that the board remains upon the mold. All the operator has to do is to life the flask and set it to one side, blow the sand from the table by means of the air hose, when all is ready for placing the other half of the mold. The operator economizes time by placing the second half of the flask upon the machine and starting it before he starts to the floor with the half of the mold that has been completed. By the time he has placed the finished half of the mold on the floor, the second half has been completed by the machine and is ready to be lifted off and carried to the floor. When using snap flasks and making light molds the mold can be assembled by the side of the machine and only one trip made to the floor. In that case the molder can have two sets of flasks, and arrange it so that the machine will be ramming the drag for the second mold while he is carrying the first to the floor.

The pressure of the ram upon the sand can be quickly adjusted, and as the flasks are filled automatically, all flasks are sure to be rammed alike. It is also possible to adjust the boards in such a way that the drag will be rammed harder than the cope. When making the cope the machine is so designed that it cuts the sprue. A noteworthy point about the machine is that the pattern plates are heated by gas jets from beneath, so that the molds draw readily without the use of any parting material whatever. With the use of the proper grade of molding sand, very fine work can be made in this way without any facing, and the fact that no parting sand is introduced will greatly increase the life of the sand.

That the machine has been well developed and has been accepted widely by many of the most progressive foundry managements is shown by the follow-

ing brief list of the concerns now using it:

The Detroit Lubricator Company, of Detroit, Mich., are making all kinds of valves and lubricators with these machines; the Metric Metal Company, Erie, Pa., are making all of the fittings for the American Meter Company; the Ohio Brass & Iron Mfg. Company, Cleveland, O., are turning out all kinds of plumbers' supplies, such as cocks, bibs, traps, etc., as are also the H. Mueller Mfg. Co., Decatur, Ill. The Eagle Brass Works, Detroit, Mich., are making plumbers' supplies, and the U. S. Bronze Company, Cleveland, O., and also the National Fulton Brass Mfg. Company, Detroit, Mich., are using the machine for journal bearings. At the present time the company are equipping the B. & O. Railway shops and also the Pennsylvania Railroad Company with machines to be used for journal bearings, injectors, etc.—*Metal Industry*.

GLUE.

Chas. R. Atherton, Editor Journal:

DEAR SIR—Under the head of technical subjects, I submit the following, which will be of interest to the members, as all of them have cause to use it in one way or another.

Glue, like many of the important industries, has been overlooked and the world today would suffer much less by the loss of its gold and silver supply than from that of its glue, yet this fact would be overlooked by a large majority of those well being is so intimately dependant upon its abundant and cheap supply.

Without glue turpentine and petroleum would escape from the barrels which now contain them and be lost. The very paper on which we write would, but for glue, make nothing but blots, and so on through all the series of domestic or household arts.

But very little is known of the history of glue-making. Formerly the artist or artisan made for themselves what little glue they wanted. The semi-civilized people made it in a simple way by boiling pieces of skin.

Fish sounds, that is, the bladder of the fish, now called isinglass, or fish glue, has from time immemorial been known as a substance from which glue

could be made, and has been used for this purpose.

In modern times glue is made from the hides, sinews and tendons of animals. In the process of tanning and currying the skins a large amount of cuttings and trimmings are removed; these cuttings are placed in a strong solution of lime water. This treatment disposes them to dissolve readily under the application of heat and removes at the same time the fat flesh and hair, acts as an antiseptic and removes all trace of putrefaction. After the skins are thus cleaned, washed and dried, they are taken in autumn and spring, for glue can not be made in summer, and placed in a vat or kettle and reduced to a liquid glue, either by the direct action of fire, or by steam. The liquid is then drawn off, strained into a vat, where it is allowed to settle, then it is placed in boxes or cans and allowed to cool into a tremulous jelly, which it generally becomes after standing 10 or 15 hours. It is then, by a very simple contrivance, not unlike the cutter used in bake tins, removed and sliced into sheets, which are placed on nets of cotton or flax, stretched on a wooden frame, and exposed either in the open air or in well aired buildings to dry. The process of drying occupies generally two or three weeks, and when dried it is placed in lofts to season, and is then ready for market. In England, owing to the greater dampness of the climate, the glue becomes dull or moldy in appearance. To remove this each sheet is taken after it is dry and washed to give it a glazed look. The greater dryness of our climate renders this operation unnecessary.

The quality of glue is judged by its adhesiveness and by the amount of surface it will cover as a size. A clear, hard, horny appearance is a good indication of good quality, but no rule can be given which is always reliable. The reputation of a manufacturer and reliance placed on his marks are the only sure guarantees as to quality or value.

Not only is the manufacture of glue an important one for the value of its product, but it is also worthy of consideration for its incidental conservation of the public health, since it takes from the tanner and butcher when fresh,

materials which would ferment, rot and become a serious danger to the hygienic condition of the community. An opinion generally prevails that bones, hoofs, horns and dead animals are used in making glue. This is, however, erroneous. There is not glue enough in dead animals to pay for the expense of handling them, nor is there any in hoofs or horns. Occasionally, acids or cheap bones are used, but in this country, they are too valuable for other purposes to be used in making glue. The capital invested in glue is about twenty million dollars, and the yearly product is worth twenty-five millions of dollars. In order to carry out the business large outlays are made for buildings and fixtures, and on account of time lost in which glue can not be made, the returns are slow. One-half to two-thirds of the value of glue is labor.

Now, Mr. Editor, I think I have taken up considerable space, so will close with best wishes to all.

Yours respectfully,
G. H. KERLIN.

CASTING ALUMINUM LAMPS.

A British reader of *The Metal Industry* informs us that he has had a great deal of trouble in casting oil vessels for miners' aluminum lamps, as shown in the sketch. When the vessels were tested under pressure of ten pounds they invariably leaked. Our English friends have tried an addition of 5 per cent. of zinc to the aluminum and were not getting satisfactory results. The cups were cast in one piece and vents were provided in the mold for the escape of gas. The firm said that in the course of testing, both what might be called "sweating" and "oozing" took place and that they knew cases where the oil has squirted through the casting.

In advising them about a way out of their difficulty, we would emphasize the following points:

Be very careful to heat the casting alloys as little above the proper pouring point as possible, and this pouring point should be as low as will permit of the metal's flowing thoroughly through the mold. In other words, pour as cold as possible and do not overheat the metal nor allow it to soak on the fire. These

are the chief points, the observance of which is necessary in avoiding the presence of pin holes or undue porosity in aluminum castings. The blow holes through which the metal squirts are simply defects and proper manipulation of aluminum will obviate these. It is not, we believe, impossible to secure aluminum castings of the shape specified which will take a pressure of ten pounds without oozing.

Another point is to use a little denser alloy than they have been using. We suggest an alloy containing from 10 to 30 per cent zinc. The more zinc the less liable to objectionable porosity; corrosion, however, is more liable to occur with the high zinc alloy than with the low zinc alloy. By observing the precautions given and following the suggestions mentioned, there should be castings suitable for the purpose.

Chas. R. Atherton, Editor Journal:

Dear Sir—In looking over my books the following book was brought to light, "British Manufacturing Industries," which contained a very interesting article by W. C. Aitken on the subject of Electroplate. This book was published in 1876. Below you will find I have written out a portion of the article. If you think this would be of value to your readers, you can publish it and more can be taken from the same source,

Yours truly,

PROF. J. C. LEMON,

Of the Practical Engineering School.

"ELECTROPLATE."

Electroplate has now entirely superseded the silverplate ware, which, some eighty or ninety years ago, was the only substitute for articles made entirely of silver. The advantage of plated wares being cheaper than those made of silver, was met by the disadvantage, that the plated article showed, after a very few years' wear, the copper on which the silver was laid. Unquestionably the discovery that a thin plate of silver could be soldered to a thicker bar of copper, and that by rolling, the two metals would adhere to each other, as the bar was extended under the action of the rolls, was a great discovery, as it enabled those of limited means to possess

objects apparently of solid silver, which were not so.

It was impossible in the manufacture of wares in plated copper, to produce details with any approximate to sharpness. If stamps and dies were used, the results were tame and unsatisfactory, and to secure this sharpness, the thickness of the epidermis of silver on the copper would have been so diminished, as not to be able to resist the cleansing necessary from time to time. If the parts had been cast instead of being stamped, they could not have been plated, for no known process then in existence could have accomplished it, so that in all such objects as salvers, covers, or dishes on which meat was served up, the "gadron" or other pattern edgings or borders were stamped out of very thin sheet silver, and filled in afterwards, in order to strengthen them, with lead solder, which, like the copper, speedily showed itself. The conditions necessary for working up the material exercised a deteriorating influence on the forms, and hence the uniform tameness and want of spirit which, in a marked degree, characterized all objects executed or produced in copper plated with silver by means of rolling.

It is necessary to make these remarks, in order that the more recent processes introduced into the manufacture of electroplated articles may be more clearly understood. For copper, which is red and soft, is substituted German silver, which is hard and white, being an alloy composed of copper, zinc, and nickel; and when these metals are completely mixed, the contents of the crucible are poured into iron moulds, and produce "strips" of various lengths, breadths and thickness. These strips, having the end at which they were poured cut off, are then subjected to the action of the rolling mill, in which process the metal becomes hard, its ductility being restored from time to time by annealing in a muffle furnace. Having been reduced in thickness to the required gauge, the sheets of German silver are then cut up into the size corresponding to the object to be produced.

POMPEIAN BRASS FINISH.

By CHARLES H. PROCTOR.

This finish can be produced upon fancy rolled brass, although upon cast

brass, being a little softer, the finish takes quicker. The article should be first acid dipped and then passed through a solution consisting of $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. sulphate of copper and $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. sal ammoniac to each gallon of water used. The solution may be used cold. It produces a very dark drab green. Dry without passing through hot water or washing and in half an hour a greenish film will be noticed. Now dissolve as much carbonate of copper in ammonia as it will take up and then add two or

three parts of cold water. Then take a stiff painter's sash tool and apply a little of this solution to the brush and stipple over the entire surface. Dry upon a lacquer heater and in a few minutes a bluish green color will cover the whole surface. Scratch-brush lightly upon the high lights, using a very soft brass wire machine brush. This will produce the olive green upon the high lights. If brass relief is desired just relieve lightly with dry pumice stone. Lacquer with a transparent dip lacquer.

LEGAL DEPARTMENT.

Edited by CHARLES L. SWAIN,
Attorney for the International Union.

CHILD LABOR LAWS CONSTITUTIONAL.

By STANLEY E. BOWDLE, IN CINCINNATI POST.

"An unwarranted invasion of constitutional rights" is the pompous language of the New York Judges in declaring unconstitutional the new law making 10 hours a day's work for women and children.

The august Judges who delivered this decision denounced this humane law chiefly on the ground that it interferes with the "freedom of contract" guaranteed to us by the Declaration of Independence, the Constitution, Washington's Farewell Address, Plymouth Rock and the Liberty Bell. Now we have today in Ohio 7,396 statutes. About 3,000 of these statutes INTERFERE WITH YOUR FREEDOM OF CONTRACT and with your freedom of movement.

ARE THEY CONSTITUTIONAL?

A statute of Ohio interferes with your freedom of contracting for more than 8 per cent interest. Another statute destroys your freedom to make a valid contract whereby you rent your house for saloon purposes. And this is nothing to the statutes that interfere with your freedom in other matters—the statutes that forbid you sending labor into mines not ventilated as the statute specifies; that forbid you work-

ing on Sunday; that forbid you employing labor above the second floor unless fire escapes are provided. All these statutes are justified on the score of public health, public safety, public morals, AND THESE STATUTES ARE CONSTITUTIONAL.

It comes to this: The Legislature may interfere with my freedom in any way for the PUBLIC GOOD, but when it interferes with my right to employ women and children for more than 10 terrible working hours, their effort is UNCONSTITUTIONAL.

A SUPREME COURT DECISION.

Twenty years ago our own Supreme Court said, in the case of Anderson vs. Brewster: "Every owner of property holds it under the implied liability that his use of it may be so regulated by the Legislature that it shall not be injurious to the interests of the community."

Any man can comprehend that Society should be above the Individual. If, therefore, the Legislature may regulate and control my use of my cow or corner lot, why cannot it control my Freedom of Contract? When did my Freedom of Contract become more sacred than my homestead?

Another ground given by the Court for upsetting this law is that it is "class legislation." Almost all legislation is class legislation. We have statutes di-

rected to oil producers, steam users, guardians, executors, engineers, bee raisers, innkeepers, trust formers, perjurers, burglars and other more or less distinct classes. Do you suppose that a burglar or trust former could object to such legislation on the ground of "class legislation?" Why, then, may we not have a statute directed to the EMPLOYERS OF LABOR?

The fact is there is no PRINCIPLE involved in this or in any other of these all too frequent decisions. Courts are but Men, and they are moved by that Psychological Moment produced by the Power, Urgency of Demand and Legal Talent on the side of those who employ labor. The side of Labor is inadequately presented, if presented at all.

There is but one remedy for such decisions. It is for the Plain People to THINK HARD at the ballot box.

The decision just handed down by the Supreme Court of Michigan in the Jackson prison case, in which it was held that the making of brooms by convict labor is contrary to the constitution, inasmuch as it teaches inmates of the penitentiary a mechanical trade, it is believed will have far-reaching effect on the employment of prison labor in Michigan. The penitentiary officials in lower Michigan regard the Supreme Court's decision as a hard blow for the present system of convict employment. There are several industries in which the convicts are now engaged that they believe to be practically in the same category as broom-making, and if that industry is illegal it must follow that others are also. At Marquette prison the convict population is at present engaged in the manufacture of cigars and overalls, and the terms of a new contract have been agreed on between the Board of Control and the parties interested.

The London (Eng.) printers have secured a decision from the court of last appeal, which states that picketing is legal, and that no damages can be collected by the employer. The union had been sued by a large publishing house. The firm won decisions and awards of damages in the lower courts. The final decision, however, is hailed in England as a grand legal trade union victory.

The opinion by Justice Olmsted, of the Court of Special Session, in New York City, concurred in by Justices McLean and Deuel, that the State Legislature has no power to enact laws regulating the hours of employment, has caused quite a discussion among the newspapers of the country, nearly all of them taking the opposite side from the justices. Surely, if the Legislature has no power by proper laws to protect wage-earners in the interest of the public at large, we live under peculiar conditions.

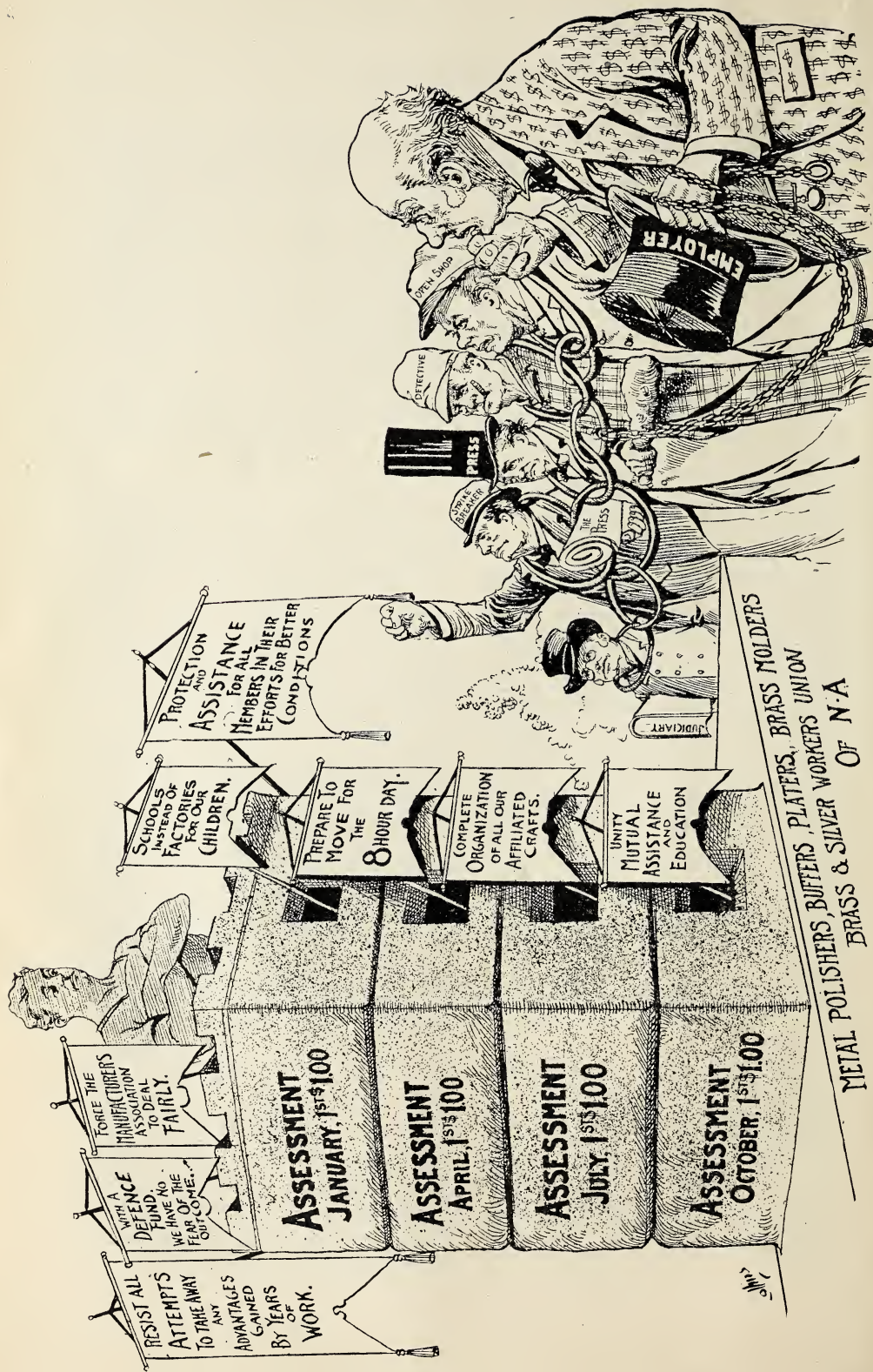
It is hoped that this matter will be taken to the higher courts, and the ridiculous decision shall be reversed.

Judge Stafford, of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, delivered an opinion in the case of *Bender vs. Bakers' Union*, Local No. 118, et al., in which he sustains what is known as the "Don't Patronize List," as being within the legal rights of the union. This decision, which is based upon good premises and just reasoning, is of great importance to organized labor. Judge Stafford, in delivering the opinion of the court, said in part:

"After all, it is a question of individual liberty. It is such a principle that the plaintiff invokes, and it is upon such a principle that the defendants rely for their defense.

"The plaintiff has a right to conduct his business in his own way without coercion, without intimidation, exactly as he shall conclude it is for his own interest to act. The defendants jointly and severally are entitled to the same privilege. They have a right to sell their labor to whom they will, and to withhold it from whom they will. They have a right to patronize whom they will and to withhold their patronage from whom they will.

"It seems to the court they have a right to call upon their friends and sympathizers to withhold their patronage from one who refuses to employ them, their friends and sympathizers being left free to answer the appeal as they believe their own interests to dictate. So long as all parties are left free to follow their own choice as they decide their self interest dictates, it seems to the court that there has been no infringement on any one."



METAL POLISHERS, BUFFERS, PLATERS, BRASS MOLDERS
UNION OF N.A.
BRASS & SILVER WORKERS UNION

RESIST ALL
ATTEMPTS
TO TAKE AWAY
ANY
ADVANTAGES
GAINED
BY YEARS
OF
WORK.

WITH A
DEFENSE
FUND
WE HAVE NO
FEAR OF THE
OUT COME...

TO RE THE
MANUFACTURERS
ASSOCIATION
TO DEAL
FAIRLY.

ASSESSMENT
JANUARY, 1st \$100

ASSESSMENT
APRIL, 1st \$100

ASSESSMENT
JULY, 1st \$100

ASSESSMENT
OCTOBER, 1st \$100

SCHOOLS
INSTEAD OF
FACTORIES
FOR OUR
CHILDREN.

PREPARE TO
MOVE FOR
THE
8 HOUR DAY.

COMPLETE
ORGANIZATION
OF ALL OUR
AFFILIATED
CRAFTS.

UNITY
MUTUAL
ASSISTANCE
AND
EDUCATION

PROTECTION
AND
ASSISTANCE
FOR ALL
MEMBERS IN THEIR
EFFORTS FOR BETTER
CONDITIONS

PROTECTIVE

SCHOOL
LEAGUE

PRESS

JUDICIARY

EMPLOYER

CORRESPONDENCE

Letters of interest to the craft for this department must be briefly written on but one side of the paper, and must reach this office prior to the 25th of the month, otherwise they cannot be inserted before the next issue. The right of revision or rejection is reserved by the Editor.

NEW YORK.

From the Vice President of District No. 1.—A. Hellthaler.

Brothers—My article to this issue of the JOURNAL is on the ever-dangerous question of jurisdiction applied to our own local unions, causing a friction among ourselves that should be eliminated. An organization such as ours is with the beautiful opportunities before it that we have should get down to the business of organizing, never minding what local a man belongs to, so long as he belongs to our International organization, and why should it not be so? Are we not always fighting monopoly in our endeavors to better our conditions and if such is the fact, can we be justified in creating a monopoly within our own ranks? Can we be justified in saying you must belong to number so and so in order to be a union man or else you will have to stay outside of our organization. If we do we will never thoroughly organize our craft. I believe that it is the undeniable right of any man to say which local he wishes to put his card in, and when we attempt to deny him that right we are going to extremes that we cannot and will not accomplish. Unity of action is our safeguard and this unity of action is brought about by our affiliation with the International Union and the American Federation of Labor, not by quarreling among ourselves locally. It is a safe estimate to say that if this jurisdiction locally were a thing of the past, which it should be in our International Union, our International organization would be ten thousand members stronger throughout the country. This being the case, can jurisdiction locally applied be in our interest or not? We should in all cases figure first how will a certain measure affect our International Union; if it is no good for the International it is no good

for the local, but the local should never advocate a measure meaning disruption by its passage. We should in all our dealings forget our own personal interest in dealing with a question so broad as this, and I am satisfied that this question is one that is advocated mainly in the interest of the minority instead of the majority. There is no question in the mind of the average man but that he can see that the interest of our organization lays in the possibilities of getting the most men to carry our cards, never minding what local he belongs to, and the moment we say you must put your card here or there, that moment we hold men from our ranks and that is the cause of our unorganized condition today. Why should anyone tell a good union man that he must affiliate himself with a body of men he does not want to, and what good can come from it if he does? I have personally interested myself in this matter of jurisdiction, and am prepared at any time to take issue with those who favor it, as I have come in contact with men that can defy the world as to their loyalty to the cause, that will not give up cards that they have held sacred and have a certain pride in holding in order to gratify the wishes of one or two or a set of individuals whose only aim is to create a monopoly of their own in their respective territories to the detriment of our International Union.

I for one am opposed to any measure that creates a sort of an International Union for themselves in any section, as this jurisdiction question certainly does. Our only jurisdiction fight is to get as much as we can for our International from the A. F. of L., and having got that, have harmony among ourselves. I have seen instances where men were fighting for jurisdiction for their own local, concede to other International bodies jurisdiction that belong-

ed to us. This is consistency. More on this subject later.

A. HELLTHALER.

NEWARK, N. J.

Newark, N. J., Sept. 18, 1906.

Chas. R. Atherton, Editor Journal:

Dear Sir—We are to write of God's day for the laboring men. We hope that you will pardon our neglect, in not being able in the short time we have had, to write this letter in the new idea spelling reform, so we will stick to the good old English.

On September 3rd. the City of Newark, N. J., showed to the manufacturers the great strides organized labor has made in the last year.

Newark being a manufacturing city, the third largest in the country, we were able to turn out more than twenty-five thousand different craftsmen. While we appreciate the moral effect this will have on manufacturers, there is a greater principle underlying the mere show of strength, to him it shows that the working man is getting educated and enlightened with greater strides than ever before in the world's history; he is beginning to realize that there is only one method of protecting himself against capital, monopoly and oppression; a man's birthright is liberty, it is his first and last ideal of happiness and manhood, take away a man's right to say I belong to myself and can do as I please within the bounds of law, and you have made him a serf. Oppression is the greatest ally the manufacturer has; a man who is afraid to say he is a man, is more to be pitied than the serfs of Russia, because he lives and works in this enlightened country. They have learned through their years of oppression a lesson given them by the manufacturers, that the only salvation they have is to amalgamate their interests. Their success with their different organizations has been so great that even those who have been unconditionally opposed to becoming union men are realizing their mistake. The movement is so widespread and attended with so many benefits for the individual that he believes he is losing an opportunity to better his condition by opposing organized labor. Not one of nature's laws was ever a mistake, they may be aborted to suit some classes, but they will always in the end gain an equilibrium.

There never was anything more sure than that the laboring class are gradually gaining what they have been compelled to strive for through the years. not only do they gain success in petty strikes, but strikes against a combination of corporations of such vast importance as the coal interests. Our national officers have come to realize that their future success lies with the toilers of the Nation and not the capitalists and in consequence we have the Department of Commerce and Labor and such national laws as the child labor law, sanitary laws and the rather tardy law limiting the hours of labor. This has not been gained through any effort on the part of capital, but a realization that labor has some rights that she is forcing our National Executive Officers to realize and enforce. What we wish to impress upon the individual that all benefits he has derived during his career as a mechanic has been through a concerted movement of some body of men and not through individual effort.

Fraternally yours,

FRED BRYDON,

Press Agent Local No. 44.

FROM LOCAL 34.

New York, Sept. 3rd, 1906.

Chas. R. Atherton, Editor Journal:

Dear Sir and Brother—With most genuine pleasure I write to this month's JOURNAL, knowing that those who participated with us in the ceremonies in connection with Labor Day, will acknowledge that it was the grandest celebration ever carried on in old New York for years. On Saturday, September 1st, the festivities began with a drawing and smoker. No. 816 won the union made bedstead and No. 426 won the watch. On Labor Day, September 3rd, at the call of the drums, the shiners of old New York assembled as they never did before. We left headquarters with colors flying. We made a grand showing. We were not ashamed of our numbers, and talk about soldiers in the army of peace! We believe we were the peers of any organized trade there! After the parade was over we retired to headquarters, and spent the rest of the day as we promised we would. The parade was led by Brothers Dignan, Daly and Shevlin, with all the dignity that belongs to our calling. Brother Tower carried our new silk banner, and he did

not belie his name, as the banner towered so high that some bad boys tried to steal it with their kites from a church steeple on Fifth avenue. After we got to headquarters we finished the day, as we promised we would, with a grand entertainment. The band led off with "Our Grand Old Labor Day," followed by Brother Miller, of Local 87; Brother Heinz, of Local 90; Brother Drake, of Local 193, and other Brothers too numerous to mention, and now you benighted brethren who still have your hammers out, please lay them down and pick up your eye glasses and focus them on the moving pictures from old New York, watch them evolve and see them change from the "shadow" to the "material," and practical realization of our teachings within the last three weeks we gained an advance from \$2.50 to \$2.75 in three shops, and \$3 a day in another, and more to come, and we still progress against more obstacles than was ever placed before any organization in or out of our International Union, and with all the barriers placed before us we are now on the road that leads to the top of the heap, and when we get there, we are going to stay there. Trade is brisk at present and all visiting brothers will receive the same welcome as heretofore from "good old 34."

Fraternally yours,

ED. SCHINELLER,

Treasurer Local 34.

TURTLE CREEK, PA.

Chas R. Atherton, Editor Journal:

I will attempt to deal upon the greatest question that confronts our organization at the present time; that is the question of financing our organization.

At the institution of our organization every effort possible was put forth in the construction of its laws and methods, that would be the means of properly propelling and guiding her. But in fulfillment of all this, there was one question almost left entirely undone; a question that would bear a great influential reference on the welfare of our organization in the future, and that question was finance.

Now after the expiration of a long period, we finally begin to realize that an effort will have to be put forth to readjust our present method of financing our organization and educating our membership in behalf of the same. If

experience in the past has taught us a great lesson in this respect, let us then be guided by this unparalleled teacher and from now on concentrate our thoughts on this one great deficiency of the past.

If the membership in general have studied the financial report of our International Union of recent years, you will realize that the present financial revenue is barely able to meet the ordinary running expenses of carrying on the International; not saying anything of the extraordinary expenditures the International is in duty bound or required to meet from time to time; an expense that has to be often times refused for the want of funds, and these emergencies being very frequent of late, your International Executive body in recent session at Headquarters in Cincinnati agreed that it is necessary for the International to meet these obligations more especially at the present time when antagonistic organizations "composed of manufacturers are inviting us into conflict, and in view of said fact, recommended a plan of assessment to referendum, that would sustain our members wherever, or whenever involved; a proposition that should meet a hearty approval from all members, and what is further, prove their sincerity in the cause of labor disputes.

It is the ambition of your honorable parent body at the present time, to make our International an impregnable one, and in order to accomplish their great desire, your heartiest co-operation is required in reference to the one great essential quality that will assist in having it maintain this position and the quality mentioned is a financial system that will place our organization on a good sound basis. So if this is the zealous attitude the Executive body deign fit to assume, let us apply our honest diligence to build up an organization that will be both prominent and prosperous and will also be incentive to enjoyable conditions and ever ready at all times to be able to sustain its members in its advancement of just demands.

Fraternally yours,

J. MANION.

BUFFALO, N. Y.

Buffalo, N. Y., Aug. 31, 1906.

Chas R. Atherton, Editor Journal:

Dear Sir—If you will permit me a small space in our next issue of the

JOURNAL I will say a few words for the benefit of our members in general. From time to time you have read articles written by several of our interested members in this district, giving you a little sketch of the progress being made in their own town or city, and while I am always pleased to read a letter or article, no matter how short it might be, it shows the Brother is interested in the movement. But at the same time I realize that it does not release me of my duty to inform our membership at large of the work being done and the progress that have been made in this district in spite of the opposition we have had to content with, and I am pleased to report that not only have we increased almost 50 per cent in membership for the past few months, but our members have gotten an increase in wages in the different factories throughout District 5, without any serious trouble, due to the good work of the shop committees. I also wish to say that in cities where we had but few members, a few months ago, today we have a good, strong Local and good prospects for the future. During my work for the past two or three months, quite a little of my time has been taken up settling grievances in the stove shops, adjusting prices where our members and the firm had failed to agree.

No doubt some of our members have wondered why they did not get a report from me in regard to my work as organizer through our official journal. I have explained my reason to a number of Locals in my district at their meeting, believing it was for the best interest of our organization not to make public the workings and conditions of our district, but I am pleased to report that our members are awakening to the facts that they must do a little work themselves if they want their conditions bettered. Yet while there has been good work done by the assistance of our members in the past few months, I hope they will bear in mind that the work is only just begun, and without their assistance an organizer can do but little. Therefore, Brothers, within my district are some others I would insist upon you lending a helping hand to those who have got to stand the brunt of the work, no matter who he may be. I am also pleased to say that throughout this state all the Central Trade Councils and a great many of the

local unions are taking great interest in what is known as the independent league, are the people's party and of which the press for the past few months has had so many comments to make, and the laboring class throughout the state of New York does realize that there is an opportunity to better themselves by voting out of office those who have been antagonistic to the laboring class and labor unions, and elect to office those whom we believe will make laws and render justice to both parties—labor and capitalist alike. Trusting we will do our duty in the right way and the proper time, and with best wishes to all, I remain,

Fraternally yours,
J. STOKES.

TORONTO, ONT.

Toronto, Ont., Sept. 6, 1906.

Chas. R. Atherton, Editor Journal:

Dear Sir and Brother—No. 21 is still alive as you know from our increasing monthly reports, and I must say the Brothers are taking an interest in our meetings as they have never before.

We had one of the largest and best meetings we have held for years on August 22nd. Everything is booming and men are all working with prospects for a busy season in all lines of work.

Mr. Editor, we have nominated one of the best men in Canada for International Vice President of Seventh District, Brother Burton. Now, Brothers No. 21 wants you to give us your support to elect him by a large majority.

No. 21 had the honor of having the late International President, Brother J. Atchinson, as one of their members and I am sure he was a success, so we are not ashamed to ask for support for Brother Burton; he is well known throughout Canada as a staunch labor supporter, and has been Financial Secretary in No. 21 for about twelve years. That is good enough record by itself. He was also our delegate to last convention and there is not a better man in Canada for the position, and I am sure you will not be sorry if you give him your support, as he is capable if given a chance.

Now, Mr. Editor, I have some bad news for you, as far as No. 21 is concerned, as we have lost another one of our old members, hard workers and constant attendant of meetings, namely Brother Beltz, as he has gone, to Lon-

don, Ont., to go in business with our late or should I say our present International Vice President, Brother Atchinson, who is resigning. I am sure they have the well wishes of all our Brothers, especially those of Local 21 for the success of their undertaking and if they work as hard for themselves as they did for 21, we are sure they will be the prominent busy men of London, Ont., in a very few years, as they so richly deserve. We also lost Brother Wilson who has gone to his home city, London, Ont., to work.

But we got one of our old members and hard workers back from Local 32 in his place, namely Brother Nicholls, also one from 26, Hamilton, Ont., Brother Froud, so we can not say a word as they come and go. We also initiated four new members August 22 and one on Labor Day; also five propositions for next meeting, besides getting part or all of reinstatement fees from four of our late members. Every member is helping the organization committee, and are getting after all who work at our trade in our vicinity, so it won't be long before we will be the best organized local in Canada if we are not already that now.

Well, Brothers, Labor Day is passed and 21 turned out as usual, good and strong, and they were a credit to the parade, I can tell you, we got applause all along the line. We had a steel color uniform and cap and a bow tie. The papers of Toronto all gave us great credit for the show we made.

Brothers, we would like to have your opinion in regards to the 10 cents assessment put on by Executive Board as it is causing a lot of discussion in 21. They think it is unconstitutional and cannot be levied without a referendum vote; so they laid it over till next meeting for further discussion. We claim the Executive Board had no right to put the vote of the last assessment the way they did in asking if we sustain the Executive Board, instead of putting it do you sustain the convention. As that was what 21 voted for and not the Board. We claim the convention is the supreme body when in session, and have the power to do what the Executive Board cannot do without a referendum vote. The way the Executive Board put the last referendum, it left a precedent for them to levy other assessments as we see how quick they took

advantage of it, and we are of the opinion if this is paid, others will follow. I can say no more of it in this letter, as it is late and I do not want to miss this issue as I did the last, and it is a very long letter for a green hand at the business. We would like to hear from other locals on this matter. I will have to tell you before I close about our JOURNALS, we did not get on time as I spoke of them in my last letter, and it is only fair to you to tell the reason. We did not get them that they had changed your postal laws and they must come by express in bond instead of by mail as formerly, and they also sent our custom notice to wrong address and we did not get them for two months, but are getting them alright now, only have to send a man to custom house to get them through instead of having them delivered at his house as formerly. I will close now, thanking the Brothers in advance for their support for Brother Burton for Vice President for Seventh District of International.

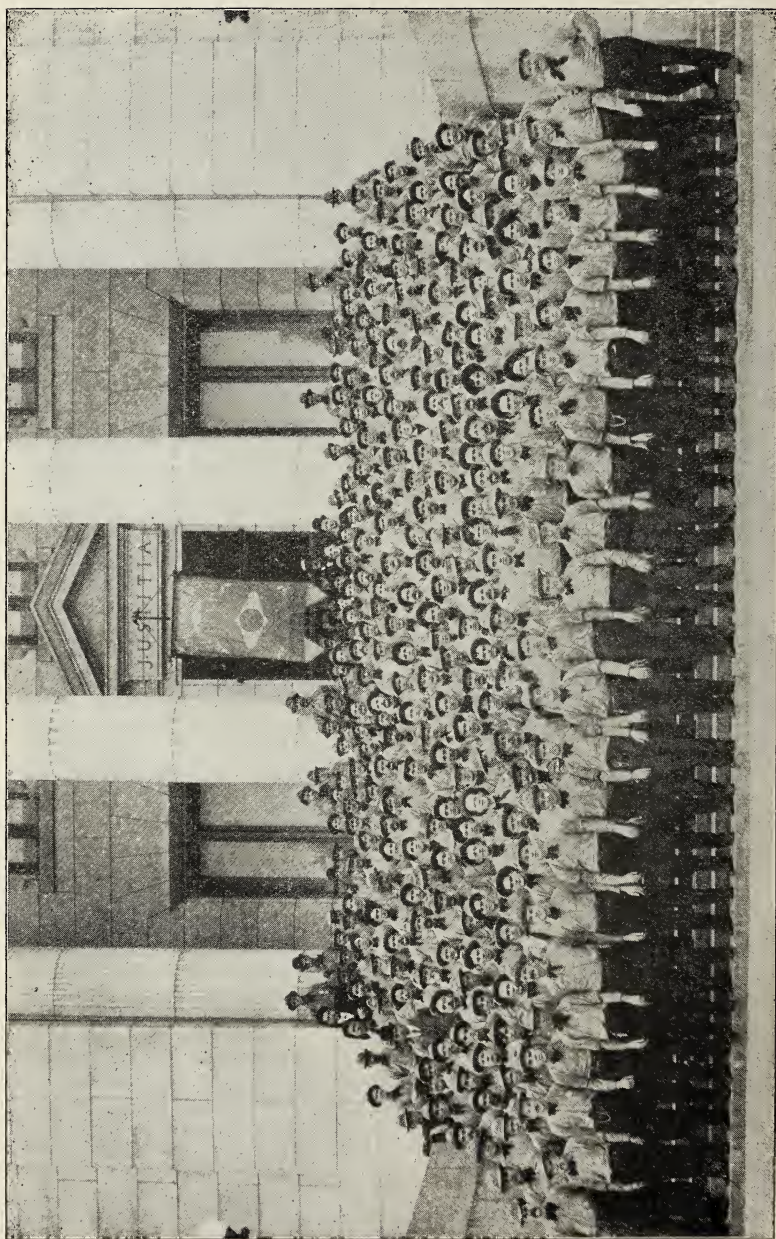
J. C. CURLETT,
President No. 21.

ELIZABETH, N. J.

Elizabeth, N. J., Sept. 14, 1906.

Chas. R. Atherton, Editor Journal:

The Labor Day parade held here proved to be the greatest labor demonstration ever held in this section of the state. The city was in holiday attire from one end to the other; flags, bunting and Japanese lanterns adorned the fronts of business houses and dwellings all along the line of march. Crowds came pouring into town in all directions, and by the time the parade started the sidewalks and curbs were lined by admiring and cheering thousands. The weather up to the time of starting was anything but encouraging. Threatening clouds hovered over the heads of the marchers and a drizzling rain began falling just as the parade was about to start from Liberty Square. Bright skies and warm sunshine followed a heavy shower, and the paraders started out with smiling faces and eager tread. Local No. 9 came first, marching four hundred strong, headed by Bro. Bracken's Band of twenty-five pieces. They were neatly and becomingly attired in gray shirts, gray hats, black trousers, dark ties and patent leather belts.



MEMBERS OF LOCAL 9, ELIZABETH, N. J., WHO WON FIRST PRIZE
IN LABOR DAY PARADE.

Three prizes were offered and three were awarded to the three organizations making the best appearance. In all there were twenty-six unions in line, each making a fine showing. But the members of No. 9 marched so well and with such enthusiasm that the judges, who were former Mayor P. J. Ryan, Councilman John S. Sauer and General J. Madison Drake were unanimous in deciding that the men in gray were the best appearing in the whole parade. The decision of the judges did not come as a surprise to Local No. 9, for it was evident from the time they decided to enter, that they were going in to win. A full attendance was requested and no excuse left for any one, not excepting the old

and disabled brothers, as several large automobiles were provided for them. It was a great day for Local No. 9, and organized labor in general. It was a fine example of the fraternal feeling and perfect harmony that exists among the organized workers in this vicinity. What an impression it must have made on the minds of the penny politicians and capitalistic parasites of this trust-ridden state and how it must have made them shiver in their boots to think of the day when these workers would awake to the realization of their strength and not only show it but use it for their own betterment.

JAMES MALLON.



MEMBERS OF LOCAL 317 IN LABOR DAY PARADE COSTUME.

KENOSHA, WIS.

Kenosha, Wis., Sept. 15, 1906.

Chas R. Atherton, Editor Journal:

It is now two months since any of our brother locals heard from Local 317, but we are still in existence, and considering conditions, are in a fairly prosperous state. We have a member-

ship of twenty-six in good standing, and intend to take in more every meeting, commencing with four at our last meeting, with promises of more. Our suspended members are also beginning to realize the benefits of unionism and are paying up their back dues, so in a short time we hope to have all of the girls

organized. Work at present is very plentiful, and all our brother locals here in good condition. Our local participated in the Labor Day parade and had the honor of being the only young ladies in the parade. We were loudly cheered along the line of march, especially by our brothers, Locals No. 45, and 250, to whom we owe much credit for the interest they take in us, also for their help and kindly advice. We all looked very stunning in our white costumes, and I am enclosing a picture of some of us, which I hope you will insert in the JOURNAL if convenient, as we are very proud of being union workers, and intend to fight hard to maintain our rights. The Labor Day picnic was a grand success, and even the weather man, was in sympathy with us, and furnished us with ideal union weather.

Not wishing to take up too much space, I will close, wishing all our brother locals success. Hoping you will hear from 317 again, I remain,

Fraternally yours,
GERTRUDE HAIGH,
Recording Secretary.

PITTSBURG, PA.

PITTSBURG, Sept. 15, 1906.

Chas. R. Atherton, Editor Journal:

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—Business here is good and Local 177 is still on the gain. Last meeting we initiated five new members and reinstated seven old ones, and we have more coming. This Local has been progressing ever since our President, Bro. Grout, was here. Our membership has doubled since July, and the good work goes right along.

This Local has taken up the blower question and intend to push it to a successful issue. We have a committee of 1 from every shop in the city to push it along. There are good laws covering such things in this state, and we intend to see that they are put in force.

On September 26 Local 177 will celebrate its sixth anniversary, and we intend to have a good time. Members of Brother Locals are invited to join us. Good music and refreshments for all.

We are sorry to state that Brother Joe Kaerer has been very sick for the past few weeks and has given up the

polishing business for good by order of the doctor.

Bro. John Stefel just arrived home from a two weeks' vacation looking well—also his pipe.

Please take notice that the address of the Recording Secretary of Local 177 is wrong in the Directory. It should read 7307 Kelly street, Pittsburg, Pa.

W. H. BOYD.

LITTLE FALLS, N. Y.

Little Falls, Sept. 9, 1906.

Chas. R. Atherton, Editor Journal:

At the regular meeting of Local No. 42, held in Ilion on the 6th inst., we had the pleasure of the presence of our International President, A. B. Grout, who spoke in favor of maintaining District Councils, stating that they not only helped in the city where the organizer was but throughiut the whole country, as the manufacturers were wel lorganized and the working people should do the same, because if it was beneficial to your employer to be organized, it was to your interest to do so, as through their organizations the manufacturers knew what their competitors were paying and where the District Council made a gain in one city or two, some other manufacturer granted better conditions following the regular channel that the competitors were compelled to do.

President Grout also spoke of one great weakness of the working class, by waiting until their wages and conditions were very bad before they joined a labor organization and then as soon as conditions were fairly good, they let their dues fall behind and were dropped out, that their employers soon learned the fact and that their conditions went down again; whereas, if they had remained loyal to the cause, the chances are that their conditions would have been improved. So put your little mite into the treasury and assist the good work.

President Grout concluded his remarks by saying that all members should try to pay their dues and assessments promptly, as it was no harder to pay in advance than when in arrears.

After great applause the meeting was adjourned and the refreshment committee passed the refreshments and while the amusement liquid was somewhat late in being passed, its work soon began to show and while Prof. Chronkhite pre-

sided at the piano, Treasurer Roach, Brothers Piper, Smith, Secretary Heintz, Drake, Collins and others rendered vocal solos. President O'Connell, Secretary Cryan and Brother Smith showed steps never before known of.

Brothers Comisky and Downey entertained the crowd by stating their experiences on the road in years past.

The only thing to be regretted about the evening is that a good many of the Brothers rushed to the window as soon as possible to watch the dancers across the street and it was surprising to see how quickly the windows filled up and by whom.

If it was only possible for some executive officer to visit the newly organized locals three or four times a year, think that it would do more to retain members than all the local members could do.

Everybody wished International President Grout continued success and were very well pleased with the able manner he addressed the local.

Hoping that all members can see the truth of President Grout's remarks in regards to keeping up dues and assist, I remain,

Fraternally yours.

Correspondent Local No. 42.

WATERBURY, CONN.

Waterbury, Conn.

Chas. R. Atherton, Editor Journal:

I am pleased to report for Local No. 37 that the parade held in our city on Labor Day is going to bring back many of the boys who left us a few years ago, for no other reason than being afraid of their jobs.

They stood on the streets and watched with heads down, the largest Labor Day parade ever held in the state of Connecticut. When they saw Local 37 pass, not so many as we were a few years ago, but those that were left, all strong in unionism marching by with heads high in the air, and knowing that we did not lose our jobs, they felt that they would like to be with us again. Since then, quite a few have been talking among themselves about coming back. I hope to report within a few weeks that we have added a large number of our old members to Local 37 again.

Business is very good in this city. The prospects for the future are bright.

Wishing all other Locals the best of success, we remain,

Fraternally yours,
Local No. 37.

LETTER FOUR.

From a Wise Old Shiner to His Son.

MY DEAR BOY—Glad, indeed, was I to receive your last letter, and a manly one it was. The ring of sincerity convinces me of the fact that I need have no fear of you becoming tangled up for any length of time in crabby society. We can't help, sometimes, leaning toward the theory a little, but if a man is not a pinhead, he can be convinced that an organization improperly and insufficiently financed is like a glazed wheel, she wont cut; and we want this organization to cut several ways; cut off an hour or two a day, and cut into the profits of the chap with the arctic gaze, who pushes his bit into the ample and solid lump held up at all times by the Manufacturers' Association; the lump they use to pay for detectives to create trouble at the time of strike, and then perjure themselves to convict our men. We have all the elements required to make this organization a winner except the stuff some of our wise members throw over the bar making good fellows out of themselves. We have the fighting qualities as our history in the recent past will show, and no member need be ashamed of any of our fights for better wages and conditions. We have made mistakes, but we can sidestep the same ones next time. That little investment you made in the gold mining stock was all right for the smooth fellow out at Tonopah; it was like the gold mines the manufacturers open for us (to fall into). One of their mines, and a good one for them, is to try and create in us a distrust for the officers and members of our organization, and make us sore at each other. One bait they hold to us, and one many of us nip at, is the editorial column of the daily papers, and many of our members soak up that salve and believe it is all O. K. The same chap never reads his trade journal, and don't know who the International officers are, yet he will probably assume a wise air and tell you we are too radical. You can bet that chap has fell in the mine all right. Those educated cornerers of the wisdom

market are always too busy, and they don't like to come to the meetings, so they say, and listen to a lot of useless "chewing," yet they have their coat pockets jammed full of papers containing long articles describing the monkey dinner Harry Lehr gave at Newport, or the clever manner some crooked bank cashier got away with the little savings of working people. Plenty of time to read and study everything but that which stands for an honest wage for an honest day's work. He knows all about the political doings of the Senators and Congressmen, and don't know what the union stands for, and if you tried to induce him to take an office in the local, he gives you that sickly smile, shakes his head, nix, not him, and it is a God's blessing he wouldn't take office, for he would make a fine mess of it. His class of men usually come to meetings in little squads and enjoy the trivial mistakes of those who may not express themselves in as neat language as some of their better educated brothers can, but I want to whisper to you that perhaps the chap that is short on grammar may be pretty long on common sense, and if he has the sand to stand up and express himself, he looks better to me than the wise guy who seldom comes, and when he does come, it is only to ridicule. You tie up good and tight with the chap that takes his knocks with a smile and goes ahead and helps push the load, your load and mine; the lad that gets up after a turndown and pulls with the crowd who defeated his idea and motion; the fellow who, after a debate that grew warm and apparently bitter, gives you the glad hand, and wants to do his share; that is the man to float along with; there are lots of them, and they are worthy of your and my respect, and let's give them all that's coming to them, and that's a boost. Hoping that some day we will all understand our interests lie in the same channel, and that harmony and co-operation will overcome our petty disagreements, I am, as ever,

The old man,

GEORGE EMERY.

Every man must give the world the best that is in him, without fear or hope of reward. The reward of genius is labor, and none other has it a right to seek after.—*Canon Sheehan.*

CHICOPEE FALLS, MASS.

Chicopee Falls, Mass., Sept. 23, 1906.
Chas. R. Atherton, Editor Journal:

Dear Sir and Brother—The following clipping from the *Western Field*, will give you an idea as to the state of affairs existing in the J. Stevens Arms & Tool Co., and how they endeavor to solicit sympathy from the trade and plainly shows what little regard this firm has for the truth. In my last letter to the JOURNAL I stated that I hoped that the firm would not lose their government contract until they were convinced that their pet traitor was a genuine Doctor Jekyll and Mr. Hyde, and we are of the idea that they have found such to be the case, as the bayonet job has been taken away from them, and they have seen fit to hand Flavin his discharge. He immediately sustained his reputation for dirty work by undermining the foreman in Sears & Robuck's factory in Meriden, Conn., and secured his job. Once more he will be a real good fellow until he believes he has things going his way and then the men in that factory will feel the viper's sting and I would advise the Polishers of that concern to keep their lamps trimmed and watch out for breakers ahead for this hypocrite once feeling himself secure cannot refrain from putting his slave-making tactics into execution. Things are about the same in the several factories of the firm, the would-be polishers employed there are aware of the firm's necessity and improve the opportunity. The firm has a few polishers who are scabs in their heart; if they have any, and they will not do good work, the rest of them cannot do good work if they wished to. All of our Brothers who came out in the lockout have secured jobs equally as good and in most cases far better than they left, and they feel that were the affair adjusted today, it would be a very small percentage of them that would accept a position with that firm again; nevertheless the fight being forced upon us for the sake of principle involved and the maintenance of the same, we must continue this affair until such time as the firm sees fit to treat with the representatives of our organizations who are always ready for the adjustment of any grievance in an honorable, fair and unbiased manner, both to the firm and the organization,

and have proved their ability to do the same in many cases in the past. Now, Brothers, this particular case of three firms in one, practically furnish all the employment for Polishers in this city, so you can, one and all, readily see the necessity of this battle being won; so get busy with your committees and wait upon the firms who handle their goods in your localities and endeavor to stop if possible the sale of this unfair product. Explain to them the facts of the case and how this unscrupulous firm saw fit to uphold a traitor to his country against some sixty good, honorable and respected American workmen and citizens. Brothers, you have the arguments to use, even an honest comparison with other firms' goods that the J. Stevens Arms & Tool Co. is an inferior product, so once again I urge you to do your utmost and bring this grievance to a successful termination.

Fraternally yours,
SCRIBE.

DELAYED SHIPMENTS.

The following notice to the jobbing trade, recently sent out by the Stevens Arms & Tool Company, is self explanatory:

"When orders were placed with us late in 1905 for the new goods we were to supply this season.

"The No. 14 Little Scout Rifle was promised for May 1st and salesmen's samples were shipped at that time. By July 1st we will be able to make liberal stock shipments to all.

"The No. 80 Repeating Gallery Rifle was promised for July 1st, but will not be ready until September, and as promises for delivery are often not kept by other manufacturers, we have taken great pride in the past in making deliveries of new goods promptly at the time agreed; hence an explanation is in order.

"We feel that we are in no way at fault because of delays, as on March 17th all of our polishers 'struck' because we did not consider it best to unionize our factory. It was not a disagreement of wages, as we were paying the full union scale, although some of the union men claimed it was because of a cut in wages.

"We believe, however, that we did remarkably well, as we have back-ordered

but few goods during the past three months and the union made threats to close all our factories entirely and were backed by the National Polishers' Union, the National President and other national officers, who often visited Chicopee Falls during the early days of the strike and took the matter in charge."—*Western Field*.

Members are requested to read carefully the proposed plan for an Organizing and Defense Fund adopted by the International Executive Board, which will be submitted to the referendum vote on Wednesday, October 17, 1906.

By doing so, you will be able to vote intelligently on a plan whereby our organization will be placed on a solid financial basis.

A union intended to include every negro railroad employe in the Pullman car service in the United States has been organized by the porters, cafe and dining car men running into New York City. The union is known as the American Association of Railway Employes, and none but a negro is eligible for membership.

DECISION

On Strikes and Boycotts Is a Great Victory for Labor.

The following dispatch is taken from the daily press:

"Leipsic, August 23.—The Supreme Court, of Saxony, has decided that boycotts and strikes, in a war for wages, are not punishable by law, and that employers can not demand compensation for losses caused by strikes or boycotts. The Court also holds that there is no offense against the law when strikers, through the press or by pamphlet, appeal for support.

"The verdict is the result of the case of the boycotted bakers of the town of Kiehl, who claimed \$2,000 damages and the punishment of the proprietor of a local newspaper. The decision is likely to revolutionize the futures of strikes."

RESOLUTIONS OF METAL TRADES CONFERENCE.

WHEREAS, It has been fully demonstrated by experience that organization and unity of action among the unions and workers of the Metal Trades is important and essential in order to combat the growing encroachments of organized and consolidated capital, and as there are questions affecting the interests of the workers of the Metal Trades which cannot be dealt with in separate organizations of these trades, and the end can best be attained in a federation in which all the branches of the Metal Trades may prove allies to any particular one that may be oppressed, and that all may form a brotherhood for the defense and protection of the allied Metal Trades, therefore be it,

Resolved, That we, the representatives of the various Metal Trades' unions here represented, pledge ourselves to labor unitedly in behalf of the principles herein set forth, to perpetuate a metal trades federation composed of the following national organizations: International Association of Machinists, Iron Molders Union of N. A., Pattern Makers' Association of N. A., International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths and Helpers, Boiler Makers and Iron Ship Builders, Metal Polishers, Platers and Buffers, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, International Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen, International Union of Steam Engineers, and such other trades as may be found eligible by the N. M. T. F. of N. A., on the basis of friendship and justice, to respect and obey the laws laid down for

its guidance and government, and always labor for its success, knowing as we do that when we are united no reasonable demand we may make can be denied us. Therefore be it,

Resolved, That eligible organizations that have not taken a vote on the question of affiliation with the Metal Trades Federation be requested to initiate a referendum on said proposition, through their Executive Board and in compliance with their Constitution, also the following propositions:

1. Are you in favor of having your International Organization affiliated with the N. M. T. F. of N. A.

2. Are you in favor of presenting joint agreements and taking joint action thereon?

3. Are you in favor of the eight hour day in the Metal Industry?

4. Are you in favor of creating a general defense fund?

Be it further,

Resolved, That the organization committee of Metal Trades Council No. 9 be hereby directed to render every assistance possible to the eligible organizations in carrying out this referendum. Be it further,

Resolved, That if the vote is favorable to formation of Metal Trades Federation, that your Organization at once notify the present President of the N. M. T. F. of N. A., Mr. Jas. O'Connell, 402 McGill Bldg., Washington, D. C., to call a meeting of said organizations for the express purpose of reorganizing the N. M. T. F. on the principles laid down in resolutions herein adopted at Metal Trades conference held at Chicago, Monday, September 10, 1906.

— USE —

ELASTIC CEMENT

For Preparing Emery Polishing Wheels.

BETTER THAN GLUE.

Try it and be convinced.

Sample free for tests.

— MANUFACTURED BY —

U. S. CHEMICAL RUBBER CO.,

109 SO. JEFFERSON STREET,
CHICAGO, ILLS.

Reports of District Councils

DISTRICT COUNCIL NO. 1.

The eighteenth regular meeting of District Council No. 1 was called to order on Thursday evening, September 3, at 25 Third avenue, with the following Locals represented by their delegates: Local 319, 1 delegate; Local 20, 2 delegates; Local 282, 3 delegates; Local 12, 2 delegates. The following reports were made for the various Locals: 282, conditions good, trade fair; Local 20, progress, conditions good; Local 319, conditions good, a demand for men. On motion Local 296 was communicated with in order to get more regular attendance from their delegates. A motion was then made and carried that we urge action and get a reply from International Headquarters concerning the indebtedness of Locals 34 and 87 to the District Council. It was then moved and seconded that we indorse the recommendation of the International Ex. Board on the question of jurisdiction—*unanimously carried*. It was moved and seconded that Bro. J. J. Flynn represent District Council No. 1 at the Workingman's Federation of the State of New York at Binghamton during the week of September 9—carried. It was moved and seconded that the communication from the ex-Board notifying T. M. Daly to cease interfering with Vice Presidents when acting on detailed cases be received and placed on file—carried. It was moved and seconded that the business agent have the furniture in his office overhauled and repaired—carried, after which the business agent made his report, which was well received. The various delegates spoke on the welfare of the organization. Receipts and expenditures were read as follows, and the meeting was adjourned by order of the President:

Receipts—

General Secretary on account for P. C. T.....	\$ 39 70
Local 12—Aug. P. C. T. (238 members and 4 initiations)....	40 00

Local 282—Aug. P. C. T. (181 members, 1 initiation and 1 re-instatement)	29 15
Local 296—July and Aug. (49 members and 3 initiations)....	17 70
Local 20—June and July (62 members and 1 initiation)....	19 60
Total	\$146 15

Expenditures—

Organizer, 4 weeks' salary.....	\$100 00
Room rent for Aug.....	10 00
Telephone service.....	6 15
Secretary-Treasurer's salary, August	2 00
Cleaning office, August.....	2 00

Total	\$120 15
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Respectfully submitted,

J. T. KRENICK,
Secretary.

DISTRICT COUNCIL NO. 2.

Newark, N. J., Sept. 4, 1906.

Chas. R. Atherton, Editor Journal:

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—District Council No. 2 held its meeting on Sunday, August 24. On account of the heat the council dispensed with its monthly meeting and met every second month, but from now on our meeting will be every month. At the last meeting all the delegates were present, with President Freeman in the chair. Reports from the Locals all over the state were very good and showed great prospects ahead for all our members. Organizer Leary made a report on the convention of the State Federation of Labor; also of the business done at Cincinnati, which was well received. We had a new delegate at this meeting from the new Local 100 from New Brunswick, and under good and welfare he made some pleasant remarks of the condition of affairs of his Local. The condition of the Council was never in bet-

ter shape than at present, as the following report will show:

	Receipts.	Expenses
February, 1906.....	\$163 50	\$ 88 00
March	53 30	109 30
April	127 60	142 86
May and June.....	225 50	185 55
July	179 65	126 15
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$749 55	\$651 86
	651 86	

Balance to August...\$ 97 69

WM. SYMONS,
Secretary.
MICHAEL McCANN,
Treasurer.

DISTRICT COUNCIL NO. 3.

Union Hall, New Britain,
August 26, 1906.

The regular meeting of the District Council No. 3 was held on the above date. President Connolly occupied the chair. The following Locals were represented: E. P. Coyle, Local 8, Meriden; John Connolly, Local 169, Norwich; Albert Rosenthal, Local 52 Thompsonville; Joseph L. Merchant, Local 321, East Berlin; John Cass, Local 73, Wallingford; Michael Cotter, Local 126, New Britain; James Kennedy, Local 35, Hartford; John Murphy, Local 181, Unionville; John O'Brien Local 25, New Haven; P. J. Carroll, Local 86, Bristol. Minutes of the previous meeting read and accepted. The following resolution was presented by the Executive Board of the District Council:

Article I. Recommended we send district organizer to all the Locals in District No. 3, especially those who do not send delegates to the District Council meetings.

Article II. A recommendation by Bro. Murphy on tickets laid over until we have the organizer's opinion.

Article III. Recommended by Bro. O'Brien that the Secretary-Treasurer send bill for per capita tax to all Locals in the district each month.

Article IV. Recommended we bring the matter of the valve makers of Hartford before the council meeting.

Article V. Recommended the district organizer or council appoint district deputies to assist him.

Article VI. Recommended by Bro. Coss the District Council take up the matter of the silver workers of Wallingford.

Article VII. Recommended the District Council take up the fight of the unfair firms in our district and push the easiest one first.

Article VIII. Recommended that the District Council pay the expenses of the officers. Voted the resolution be laid over until new business.

Organizer Joseph L. Merchant reported on his work for August, which was accepted as one of progress.

Voted the report of the Secretary-Treasurer be accepted as read. Moved and seconded the Secretary-Treasurer send on a financial report of the District Council to the International—carried.

New business.

On the resolution presented by the Executive Board it was voted we take up each article separately.

Voted first article be accepted and the organizer visit said Locals.

Voted second article that we accept the 100 books of tickets presented by Bro. Murphy and each delegate take a portion of them to sell.

Voted Articles III and IV that the recommendation be adopted.

Voted Article V that the resolution be adopted and the matter left to the organizer.

Voted Article VI be stricken out.

Voted Article VII be adopted and President Grout notified.

Voted Article VIII be adopted.

Moved and seconded Organizer Joseph L. Merchant be instructed to write to Bro. Meyers of Chicago in regard to the Stanley Rule and Level Co. of New Britain, Conn.

Voted the request of the Secretary-Treasurer be granted in procuring a trunk to keep his books and stationery in.

Moved and seconded we request our International to support any Brother who is discharged for being affiliated with our organization until he gets a job—carried.

Voted we hold our next meeting of the District Council in Hartford September 30 at 2:30 p. m. in the Central Labor Union Hall.

The following bills were ordered paid:

To Joseph L. Merchant, car fare..	\$3 50
Albert Rosenthal.....	90
John Cass	90
John O'Brien.....	1 30
James J. Kennedy.....	40
Total.....	\$7 00

Fraternally yours,

E. P. COYLE,

Secretary-Treasurer, 320 Cook Ave.,
Meriden, Conn.

Money received April 22 from delegates by subscription.....	\$ 8 00
Local 8—Per capita tax May, June, July, August (1 initia- tion)	23 15
Local 169—Per capita tax May..	3 45
Local 52—Per capita tax May, June, July	4 60
Local 73—Per capita tax May, June, July	7 15
Local 126—Per capita tax May, June (1 initiation).....	5 00
Local 35—Per capita tax May, June	6 10
Local 321—Per capita tax May, June	1 35
Local 37—Per capita tax May, June, July	6 00
Local 308—Per capita tax May, June	2 30
Local 181—Per capita tax May, June, July	1 60
Total	\$68 70
Money expended	18 85
Leaving a balance on hand Sep- tember 1, 1906.....	\$49 85

DISTRICT COUNCIL NO. 4.

Watertown, Mass., Sept. 4, 1906.

Chas. R. Atherton, *Editor Journal*:

Dear Sir and Brother—I submit to you the financial standing of District Council No. 4, which I hope you will insert in the next issue of the JOURNAL. Cash on hand July 1, 1906.....\$ 74 27
Receipts, July 1 to Sept. 4, 1906.. 235 15

Total.....\$309 42
Expenses, July 1 to Sept. 4, 1906.\$292 69

Cash on hand Sept. 4, 1906.....\$ 16 73

Hoping that this report is satisfactory, I am, with best wishes,

Fraternally yours,

JOHN A. LOYND,

Secretary-Treasurer District Council 4

DISTRICT COUNCIL NO. 5.

Buffalo, N. Y. Sept. 13, 1906.

Report of Secretary-Treasurer Dis-
trict Council No. 5, August 12 to Sep-
tember 12, 1906:

Receipts—

Aug. 14—International	\$ 14 85
Aug. 26—Local 42.....	2 00
Aug. 26—Local 113.....	15 30
Sept. 1—Local 42.....	9 00
Sept. 10—Local 17.....	8 05
Sept. 10—Local 42.....	1 00
Sept. 12—Local 79.....	6 75
Sept. 12—Local 42.....	24 45

Total

Balance on hand Aug. 12.....

\$200 58

Expenses—

Organizer on account.....	\$ 50 00
Secretary-Treasurer, 500 envel- opes	2 25
	\$ 52 25
Total receipts.....	200 58
Total expenses.....	52 25

Balance on hand Sept. 12.....\$148 33

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN LYONS,

Secretary-Treasurer.

DISTRICT COUNCIL NO. 8.

My monthly report from July 29 to
Aug. 29, is as follows:

After the District Council Convention which was held in Newark, O., I returned to Cincinnati as per instructions by the convention for a period of two weeks, and in company with Brother Foster, who had been employed by Local No. 68 as business agent, I went over nearly all the field with him and showed him all the advantages I had gained while there, and turned over to him all the unfinished business I had on hand. I also succeeded in getting a meeting with the silver workers, I had Brother Hellthaler and Merchant go with me. We were very fortunate in securing a large crowd, as every member of the silver workers in Cincinnati were present, numbering about one hundred and five members, and after we had explained our side of the case and pointed out the advantages of affiliating with our organization, a majority of them seemed very enthusiastic about it, and stated



OFFICERS OF DISTRICT COUNCIL NO. 5.

- 1—James Heffernen, Troy; 2—John Leyon, Buffalo; 3—M. H. O'Brien, Elmira; 4—E. L. Tindall, Geneva; 5—Jas. Stokes, Rochester; 6—Louis Schmeeder, Syracuse.

that they would take it under advisement and let us know the results later. But as yet I have not heard from them. I also succeeded in holding a meeting with some of the Brass Moulders who had disbanded with the view of trying to get that local organized again, and when I left there, steps were being taken to get them back in line once more, and I believe that with a little assistance from Local 68 this can easily be done, and will be a great help to our

District. I am unable to say in this report just how many members we succeeded in getting in while I was in Cincinnati, but the monthly report of the Secretary will show that. After leaving Cincinnati I went direct to Marion, Ind., and after visiting every shop in that city I could only find five men working at the trade, not enough to form a Local. Every one of the men left the city just as soon as the shop shut down, but the indications are when they start up, which

will be in about three weeks or a month the capacity of the shop will be increased to twice its former size, and furthermore a new shop is being built there which will give employment to quite a number of polishers there by giving us another good field to work in which should be attended to as soon as possible. I left Marion for Kokomo and found the local there in very bad shape, some of the men having left town, only leaving five members to run the Local, which had only held two meetings since they were organized. I succeeded in getting seven more applications, and thereby getting the local on a good footing again, and instructed them to hold meetings every two weeks, and other incidental things to attend to until my return, when I hope to capture the largest shop they have, as all my plans have been arranged for it, and if the ex-Board of the Council will allow me a return trip to Marion and Kokomo, I think that good work can be done there. After leaving Kokomo I went to Indianapolis and succeeded while there in seeing every man working at our trade in that city. Every one I visited expressed their willingness to join the Local, so I left applications in their hands and gave instructions to the Local and also to individual members working with them how to collect on them. I have every assurance that in a short time we will have nearly every man working at our trade inside the Local in that city. I would also recommend that the ex-Board allow me a return trip to Indianapolis to finish the work I have started. With best wishes for the success of our District and hoping this will meet with the approval of the members, I remain, fraternally yours,

JAS. H. MCGREEVY,
Organizer District Council No. 8.

Receipts—	
Local 4—P. C. T.....	\$ 9 40
Local 43—P. C. T.....	15 00
Local 48—P. C. T.....	4 60
Local 68—P. C. T. and initiation	32 60
Local 124—P. C. T.....	12 00
Local 166—P. C. T.....	6 60
Local 171—P. C. T.....	9 00
Local 323—P. C. T.....	1 40
From International Secretary—	
Treasurer Atherton.....	\$ 19 00
	<hr/>
	\$109 60

Organizers' Expenses—	
July 29 to Aug. 5.....	\$ 33 68
Aug. 5 to Aug. 12.....	27 12
Aug. 12 to Aug. 19.....	32 70
Aug. 19 to Aug. 26.....	26 15
	<hr/>
Total	\$119 65
Secretary-Treasurer's salary.....	8 00
Printing, stationery, postage, etc.	2 37
	<hr/>
Total expenses.....	\$130 02
Receipts	\$109 60
Balance in Treasury.....	82 12
	<hr/>
Total	\$191 72
Expenses	130 02
	<hr/>
Balance in Treasury.....	\$ 61 70
GRANT LUCAS, Secretary-Treasurer.	

DISTRICT COUNCILS NOS. 10 AND 11.

Minutes of meeting of Districts 10 and 11:

Meeting called to order by Vice President Thomas Dunn.

Minutes of previous meeting approved as corrected. Local 140, \$17.70.

Credentials received from Local 323, P. Kalamankowski, and Local 179, H. E. Freeman, and delegates seated.

Delegate Merritt, Local 250, Kenosha, requested the services of the organizer to assist members in perfecting the Local.

Delegate Jackson, Local 114, reported business very good and men all working.

Local 140, Waukegan, reported a cut in prices by an unfair foreman in a hardware shop and requested men and a little time, as members had quit the shop and town, and new work had to be done before shop was again straight.

Men in the Northern Brass and Iron Shop had also quit on account of blower, but some nonunion men remained at work. An A. F. of L. organizer acted on the case and reported men at fault.

The organizer was requested to do what he could to help the Local straighten out the shops. The Executive Board to direct the matter.

Local 179, Woodstock, reported that several men in Elgin wished to join the Woodstock Local. The matter was left in the hands of 179.

Local 322, Kenosha, reported conditions fair and agreements expiring October 1. Preparations under way for a new agreement.

Local 175, Pullman, reported Pullman shops slack, but West Pullman and Harvey business very good. Requested that the General Secretary modify certain letters. Upon same being read it was found satisfactory, but a misunderstanding was evident in 179.

Local 6 reported business rushing and a scarcity of men. A number of jobs open and no one to take them. Trouble still on at Curtis Casket Co, the Royal Chair Co. and Curtis Leger. Agencies trying to employ men for Buck's of St. Louis, but were able to block their efforts.

Local 45 reports the success of their 9 hour demand and 190 men receiving 40 cents per hour and 9 hours. The demand on the Jeffries, Rambler, Automobile shop laid over.

The Lamp Makers 323 and 45 to make a joint demand on the Badger Brass Works October 1.

Twenty brass buffers wanted at once. No. 6 reported advertising for men.

Picnic committee reported bills outstanding for \$2.50. Ordered paid.

Moved and seconded chair be declared vacant and new president elected—carried.

Bro. Ferris, 45, elected by acclamation.

Report of Organizer Britton received and bill ordered paid and resignation accepted—carried.

C. B. Myers was elected to fill the unexpired term of Bro. Britton.

H. Seiling was elected Secretary-Treasurer, vice Myers resigned. Address 122 W. Lake.

Communications from Locals 179, 250 45, 175 and 10 referred to proper persons from General Secretary. referred to Secretary.

From Vice President Leberman request granted.

From T. M. Daly to General Secretary to have the International Executive Board use every endeavor to adjust the differences in the shops named in the circular.

Letters from Locals 286 and 49 referred to Secretary to send information.

Moved and seconded we apply for the organizer's fee for the new Local at South Bend, Ind., and it be turned over

to the new Local to pay expenses of men assisting in organizing them—carried.

Moved and seconded organizer to go to Kenosha to assist Local 250—carried.

The Secretary explained that, owing to a continued absence from the city he had been unable to finish his report and requested leave to send it to the auditing committee as soon as possible—granted.

Bill of F. W. Colwell, printing, \$19.25 and W. W. Britton, salary and expenses, \$267.21, ordered paid; other bills laid over until next meeting.

Moved and seconded that Districts 10 and 11 use every endeavor to carry the next referendum vote of \$1 quarterly dues—carried unanimously.

Moved and seconded we adjourn to meet Sunday, November 18, at 122 W. Lake street. Chicago—carried.

C. B. MYERS,
Secretary.

DISTRICT COUNCIL NO. 12.

Hannibal, Mo., Sept. 9, 1906.

Meeting called to order at 10:30 a. m. at Trades and Labor Assembly Hall by President Bisser.

In the absence of Secretary Dixon Bro. Leberman was appointed temporary Secretary.

The following delegates answered roll call:

Local 13—E. A. Lucas and Ed Leberman.

Local 99—F. T. O'Hare.

Local 111—Geo. Bisser and Wm. Robinson.

Local 129—H. N. Dohle.

Local 137—H. Harig, A. Tenhaus and Theo. Ross.

Local 138—B. Rockwell.

Local 245—A. Howser.

Minutes of previous meeting approved as read.

Following are the receipts and expenses as reported by Secretary-Treasurer:

Receipts—

Local 13—June per capita tax..	\$ 32 25
Local 13—July per capita tax..	30 75
Local 13—Aug. per capita tax..	32 25
Local 13—Sept. per capita tax..	30 60
Local 66—May per capita tax..	7 80
Local 66—June per capita tax..	7 80
Local 66—July per capita tax..	7 50
Local 66—Aug. per capita tax..	7 50
Local 99—May per capita tax..	7 50

Local 99—June per capita tax..	7 50
Local 99—July per capita tax..	7 50
Local 99—Aug. per capita tax..	7 50
Local 99—Sept. per capita tax..	7 65
Local 111—June per capita tax..	6 60
Local 111—July per capita tax..	6 60
Local 111—Aug. per capita tax..	7 05
Local 111—Sept. per capita tax..	7 05
Local 111—Initiations and rein- statements	4 00
Local 129—May per capita tax..	5 25
Local 129—June per capita tax..	5 40
Local 138—April per capita tax..	7 50
Local 138—May per capita tax..	4 50
Local 138—June per capita tax..	4 50
Local 138—July per capita tax..	4 50
Local 138—Aug. per capita tax..	4 50
Local 138—Sept. per capita tax..	4 50
Local 146—March per capita tax.	4 20
Local 146—April per capita tax..	7 50
Local 146—May per capita tax..	4 50
Local 146—June per capita tax..	4 50
Local 146—July per capita tax..	4 50
Local 245—March per capita tax.	11 10
Local 245—April per capita tax..	10 95
Local 245—May per capita tax..	18 35
Local 245—June per capita tax..	12 10
Local 245—July per capita tax..	11 00
Local 245—Aug. per capita tax..	11 55
Local 245—Initiations and rein- statements	11 00
Local 111—Paper and envelopes.	1 45
International organizer's fee Apr.	44 95
International organizer's fee May	25 05
International organizer's fee June	13 30
International organizer's fee July.	21 35
Total receipts.....	\$483 80
Expenses—	
Organizer's salary last half May, 1906	\$ 45 00
Organizer's salary June.....	90 00
Organizer's salary July.....	90 00
Organizer's salary Aug.....	90 00
Organizer's salary first-half Sept.	45 00
Mileage, Etc.:	
Mileage May 12, St. Louis to Decatur	\$ 3 55
Mileage May 13, Decatur to St. Louis	3 55
Expense at Decatur.....	2 00
May 18, one ream mimeograph paper	90
Postage May 18.....	25
Mileage May 20, St. Louis to Kansas City	7 50
Mileage June 2, Kansas City to St. Louis	7 50
Expense at Kansas City, 14 days.	28 00

Postage June 4.....	50
Mileage June 8, St. Louis to Belleville and return.....	60
Expense at Belleville.....	2 00
Mileage June 11, St. Louis to Belleville and return.....	60
Expense at Belleville.....	2 00
Mileage June 20, St. Louis to Belleville and return.....	60
Expense at Belleville.....	2 00
Mileage July 6, St. Louis to Ed- wardsville	1 00
Expense at Edwardsville.....	2 00
Mileage July 16, St. Louis to Belleville	60
Expense at Belleville.....	2 00
Postage July 17.....	1 50
Mileage July 19, St. Louis to O'Fallon, Ill.....	70
Expense at O'Fallon.....	2 00
Mileage Aug. 1, St. Louis to Belleville	60
Expense at Belleville.....	2 00
Postage Aug. 14.....	1 00
Aug. 21, St. Louis to Belleville..	60
Expense at Belleville.....	2 00
Mileage Aug. 27, St. Louis to Ed- wardsville	1 00
Expense at Edwardsville.....	2 00
Aug. 29, one ream mimeograph paper	90
Aug. 29, two letter files.....	50
Stenographer's fee May 14 to Sept. 10, 1906.....	21 25
Mileage Sept. 4, St. Louis to Ed- wardsville	1 00
Expense at Edwardsville.....	2 00
Telephones to Edwardsville.....	85
Telephones to Belleville.....	40
Letter heads, 1,000.....	2 75
Telephone to Edwardsville.....	15
Telephone to Belleville.....	10
St. Louis to Hannibal.....	3 30
Secretary-Treasurer, 4 months' salary	4 00
Total expense.....	\$477 75

Moved and seconded that receipts and expenses be referred to Auditing Committee—carried.

President Bisser reported that 18 non-union polishers went on strike at the Excelsior Works of Quincy, Ill., and that they wanted to join Local 111, providing they would be given strike pay; this, Local 111 refused to do. Local 111 requested that council indorse their action.

Moved and seconded that request of Local 111 be granted—carried.

President Bisser also reported that the Eagle Tobacco Co., manufacturers of Golden Rule Tobacco, were purchasing tobacco cutters from Harding & Johnson Co. of Quincy, Ill. This firm has not been any too friendly with our union, and requested that organizer communicate with the Golden Rule Co. regarding this matter. By motion organizer requested to take matter up with manager of said company. Organizer reported that prospects were good for forming a Local at Denver, Col., but on account of the distance and the expense that would incur it would be advisable to adopt some plan whereby this Local could be formed. Moved and seconded that matter be left to Executive Board—carried.

Adjourned 12:30.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Roll call showed all delegates present except Bro. Tenhaus.

The Auditing Committee made the following report:

Receipts from May 13 to Sept.	
9, 1906	\$483 80
Expenses from May 13 to Sept.	
9, 1906	477 75
Gain	\$ 6 05
Deficit May 13, 1906.....	24 04

Deficit Sept. 9, 1906.....\$ 17 99

We find same to be correct.

Respectfully submitted,

F. T. O'HARE, Local 99.

B. ROCKWELL, Local 138.

WM. ROBINSON, Local 111.

Committee.

The question of some locals not living up to Article XXII, Section 2, which reads as follows: (That each Local affiliated with the district will advance or pay to the District Council the amount of one dollar (\$1.00) on each initiated or reinstated candidate, in order to defray the expenses of the Council) was discussed.

Moved and seconded that Secretary look up financial report of International and send bill to each Local in accordance with report of reinstatements and initiations—carried.

Moved and seconded that By-Law Committee be continued and that delegates be instructed to bring matter of by-laws back to their meetings for addi-

tions, etc., and that committee prepare ballots and send laws out for referendum vote—carried.

REPORT OF TRADE.

Local 13—Good; strike on at Buck's.

Local 99—Busy.

Local 111—Fair.

Local 129—Fair.

Local 137—Good.

Local 138—Good.

Local 245—Fair.

The question of Locals paying expense of organizer when requesting his services was discussed. The majority of delegates being under the impression that in paying their per capita tax that same was sufficient. It was moved and seconded that we continue with the same policy as in the past—carried.

The strike at Buck's Stove and Range Co. was indorsed and delegates instructed to notify their Locals to pay their assessments as promptly as possible; also render the striking polishers all the assistance in their power.

Polishers, buffers and platers are instructed to stay away from St. Louis, Mo., until further notice.

Moved and seconded that the request of Local 129 for organizer's services in their dispute with N. O. Nelson Manufacturing Co. be granted—carried.

Moved and seconded that organizer visit Quincy to take up grievance at Quincy Stove Works—carried.

Moved and seconded that organizer visit Springfield, Ill., if in that vicinity—carried.

Delegate Howser reported that Local 245 desired to have circular appealing for financial assistance for Bro. Pearson, who had his arm amputated at the elbow, indorsed by Council. By motion request was granted.

Belleville, Ill. and Edwardsville, Ill., nominated for next meeting place.

Result of vote:

Edwardsville, Ill.....10½ votes

Belleville, Ill.....4½ votes

Edwardsville, Ill., declared elected meeting to be held Sunday January 13, 1907, 10 a. m.

Moved and seconded that we adjourn—carried.

GEO. BISSEK,

President.

ED. LEBERMAN,
Secretary Pro Tem.

DEATH BENEFITS PAID.

- Local 20—Adolph Mueller, aged 31, pulmonary tuberculosis, \$50.
 Local 90—Frank McDonald, aged 37, uræmic convulsions, \$100.
 Local 308—Annie McMahon, aged 28, pulmonary phthisis, \$50.
 Local 95—Philip Warshaner, aged 29, miliary tuberculosis, \$100.
 Local 1—Wm. Hancock, chronic copper poisoning, \$100.
 Local 172—John H. O'Brien, aged 36, typhoid fever, \$100.
 Local 9—Albert Hoekmann, aged 7, tubercular laryngitis, \$100.
 Local 9—Wm. H. Dickerson, aged 36, typhoid fever, \$100.
 Local 123—John Gutheree, aged 38, tuberculosis of the bone, \$50.
 Local 263—W. J. Burke, \$50.

RESOLUTIONS OF CONDOLENCE.

Whereas, He that doeth all things has taken from our midst our late brother and friend,

FRANK McDONALD;

Whereas, In life the departed was a consistent and most steadfast friend and upholder of organized labor; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the members of Local 90 of Philadelphia, Pa., in meeting assembled, do register our profound sorrow at the great loss and extend our heartfelt sympathy; and be it further

Resolved. That these resolutions be spread on the minutes and a copy to be sent to the bereaved family; and also that they be published in our JOURNAL, and our charter be draped in mourning for thirty days.

Respectfully submitted,
 J. MAHAFFEY, Chairman.
 G. H. KERLIN,
 J. MCGONIGAL,
 Committee.

Philadelphia, Sept. 18, 1906.

RESOLUTIONS OF CONDOLENCE.

Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, to take from us our worthy brother,

JOHN BARRY,

Therefore, be it

Resolved. That we, members of Lo-

cal 187, Wakefield, Mass., tender our sincere sympathy to his family; be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be entered in our minutes and a copy sent to his bereaved family and our charter be draped for a period of thirty days.

RICHARD B. PHELAN,
 GEORGE HEUSTIS,
 JAMES STEWART,
 Committee.

RESOLUTIONS OF CONDOLENCE.

Whereas, It has pleased the Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, to remove from our midst our esteemed brother,

ADOLPH MUELLER,

be it therefore

Resolved, That we, the members of Local 20 of New York City, do hereby tender our most heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved family; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be entered on the minutes, and a copy forwarded to our official journal for publication, and one to his family, and that our charter be draped for thirty days in memory of him.

CHARLES MULLER,
 WALLACE ABRAMS,
 LARRY BENSON,
 Committee.

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Corundum Questions



WHAT IS CORUNDUM ?

Prof. Dana of Yale says corundum, or sapphire, is the hardest of substances, next to the diamond. Clear blue corundum crystals are sapphires; clear red ones are rubies.

WHAT IS EMERY ?

Emery is an iron ore containing about 30% of corundum. (See U. S. Report on Abrasives.) The corundum cuts; the iron rubs and burns. Pure corundum does three times as much work as emery.

WHAT CORUNDUM IS BEST ?

Crystal corundum. Crystallization always makes anything harder. The diamond is crystallized carbon. When you temper steel you make it crystallize by chilling it suddenly.

WILL CRYSTAL CORUNDUM WEAR AWAY QUICKLY ?

No. Sometimes it seems to wear away quickly. This is because it bites in more deeply than emery and pulls out of the glue. A stronger glue will hold it.

CRAIG MINE CORUNDUM IS CRYSTAL CORUNDUM.

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¶ You keep your socks clean and remove all danger from hot metal by wearing *Brandau's Dust and Fire Proof Shoes*.

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Neave Building, Cincinnati, O.

LOCAL UNIONS.

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| <p>29. Albany, N. Y. (P. B. & P.) Meets at Engineer's Hall, at 41 Hudson Ave., 1st and 3rd Fridays.</p> <p>47. Amesbury, Mass. (Mixed Local.) Meets at Damon Hall, Elm St., 1st and 3rd Friday.</p> <p>246. Albany, N. Y. (B. W.) Meets at 41 Hudson Ave., 2nd Tuesday in month.</p> <p>177. Allegheny, Pa. (M. P. P. & B.) Meets at Hotel Anker, East and Elenor St., 2nd and 4th Wednesday.</p> <p>118. Athol, Mass. (P. B. & P.) Meets at C. L. U. Hall, 42 Exchange St., last Monday in month.</p> <p>114. Aurora, Ill. (P. B. & P.) Meets at Trades Assembly Hall, 1st and 3rd Thursdays.</p> | <p>155. Bay State, Mass. (P. & B.) Meets at Vogel's Hall, Mill St., 1st and 3rd Thursday.</p> <p>138. Belleville, Ill. (P. & B.) Meets cor. 1st and Race Sts., 1st and 3rd Wednesday.</p> <p>18. Boston, Mass. (Chandler Workers.) Meets at Labor Hall, 45 Elliot St., 2nd and 4th Monday.</p> <p>55. Boston, Mass. (B. W.) Meets at 45 Elliot St., 2nd and 4th Friday.</p> <p>95. Boston, Mass. (M. P. B. & P.) Meets at Hollis Hall, 45 Elliot St., 1st and 3rd Monday.</p> <p>192. Boston, Mass. (B. M. and Core Makers.) Meets at 45 Elliot St., 2nd and 4th Monday.</p> |
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40. Bridgeport, Conn. (M. P.) Meets at 955 Main St., on 2nd and 4th Monday.
86. Bristol, Conn. (M. P.) Meets at Hook and Ladder House, 2nd and 4th Wednesday.
12. Brooklyn, N. Y. (M. & B.) Meets at New Labor Lyceum, Myrtle and Willoughby Sts., every Friday evening.
204. Brooklyn, N. Y. (A. B. W.) Meets at Montrose Ave. and Humboldt St., 1st and 3rd Wednesday.
17. Buffalo, N. Y. (M. P. P. B. & B. W.) Meets at Council Hall, Huron and Ellicott Ave., 1st and 3rd Friday.
6. Chicago, Ill. (M. P. B. & P.) Meets at 122 W. Lake St., every Friday.
27. Chicopee Falls, Mass. (P. & B.) Meets at Central Trade Council Hall, 2nd and 4th Friday.
24. Cincinnati, O. (B. M.) Meets at 1125 Vine St., on 2nd and 4th Saturday.
68. Cincinnati, O. (P. B. & P.) Meets at Cosmopolitan Hall, 1313 Vine St., 1st and 3rd Thursday.
3. Cleveland, O. (M. P. B. & P.) Meets at Arch Hall, 2358 Ontario Ave. S. W., every Wednesday night.
19. Cleveland, O. (B. W.) Meets at Arch Hall, Ontario Ave., 2nd and 4th Tuesday.
132. Cleveland, O. (B. M.) Meets at Arch Hall, Ontario Ave., 2nd and 4th Friday.
160. Cleveland, O. (Chandelier Workers.) Meets at Arch Hall, 1st and 3rd Wednesday.
252. Cleveland, O. (B. C.) Meets at Arch Hall, Ontario Ave., 1st and 3rd Friday.
124. Columbus, O. (P. & M.) Meets at Trades Assembly Hall, E. Town St., 2nd and 4th Friday.
5. Dayton, O. (M. P.) Meets at Machinists' Hall, 1st and 3rd Wednesday.
245. Decatur, Ill. (P. B. & B. W.) Meets at Engineer's Hall, cor. Water and William Sts., 1st and 3rd Saturday of each month.
1. Detroit, Mich. (M. P. B. & P.) Meets at Manneback's Hall, 273 Gratiot Ave., every Tuesday.
172. Detroit, Mich. (M. S.) Meets at 1166 Jefferson Ave., 1st and 3rd Monday.
41. Dunkirk, N. Y. (B. W. & M. P.) Meets at Heyl Block, 1st Monday in every month.
195. East Trenton, N. J. (B. W.)
129. Edwardsville, Ill. (P. & B.) Meets at Carpenter's and Joner's Hall, 1st and 3rd Friday.
9. Elizabeth, N. J. (M. P. B. P. & B. W. Union of N. A.) Meets at 909 Elizabeth Ave., 2nd and 4th Friday.
57. Elmira, N. Y. (P. & B.) Meets at Trades and Labor Hall, 2nd and 4th Thursday.
297. Elyria, O. (P. & B.) Meets at Schuener's Block, 1st and 3rd Tuesday.
22. Erie, Pa. (P. & B.) Meets at Erie Labor Temple, 4th Wednesday of month.
325. Evansville, Ind. (M. P. B. & P.)
234. Fremont, O. (M. P. B. & P.) Meets at C. L. U. Hall, 1st Nat. Bank, 1st and 3rd Monday.
156. Geneva, N. Y. (M. P. P. & B. U.) Meets in Rigby Hall, Castle St., 1st and 3rd Friday.
7. Grand Rapids, Mich. (M. P. B. & P.) Meets at Trades Labor Council Hall, 1st and 3rd Wednesday.
199. Greenfield, Mass. (P. & B.) Meets at C. L. U. Hall, 1st Tuesday.
26. Hamilton, Ont., Can. (M. P.) Meets at Trades and Labor Hall, 1st and 3rd Wednesday.
43. Hamilton, O. (P. B. & P.) Meets at Trades Council Hall, 2nd and Courts Sts., every other Wednesday.
261. Hamilton, Ont., Can. (B. W.) Meets at Trades and Labor Hall, 2nd and 4th Thursday.
137. Hannibal, Mo. (P.) Meets at 320 Hope St., 2nd and 4th Thursday.
35. Hartford, Conn. (P. & B.) Meets at Central Labor Union Hall, 2nd and 4th Monday.
65. Haydenville, Mass. (B. W.) Meets at Union Hall, 2nd and 4th Monday.
171. Indianapolis, Ind. (P. & B.) Meets at Molder's Hall, 2nd and 4th Wednesday.

193. Jersey City, N. J. (B. W.) Meets at Schuetzen Hall, 316 Third St., 2nd and 4th Wednesday.
326. Joliet, Ill. (P. B. & P.)
146. Kansas City, Mo. (B. W.) Meets at Labor Headquarters, Ninth and Central Sts., 2nd and 4th Tuesday.
317. Kenosha, Wis. (L.) Meets on Wisconsin St., 4th Tuesday.
45. Kenosha, Wis. (P. B. & M.) Trades and Labor Council, every Monday night.
250. Kenosha, Wis. (B. W.) Meets at Trades and Labor Council Hall, 1st and 2nd Thursday.
322. Kenosha, Wis. (C. C. A. L. & S.) Meets at Trades and Labor Hall, 2nd and 4th Wednesday.
175. Kensington, Ill. (P. & B.) Meets at Shug's Hall, Front St., 2nd and 4th Thursday.
323. Kokomo, Ind.
286. Lockport, Ill. (B. W.) Meets at K. P. Hall, 3rd Friday.
31. London, Ont. (B. W.) Meets at Sherwood Hall, Richmond St., 2nd Wednesday in month.
32. London, Ont. (M. P. P. & B.) Meets at Cullis's Hall, Clarence St., 2nd and 4th Friday.
42. Little Falls, N. Y. (P. B. & P.) Meets at A. O. H. Hall, 1st and 3rd Thursday.
67. Los Angeles, Cal. (B. W.) Meets at 512 San Pedro St., 1st and 3rd Friday.
103. Lowell, Mass. (P. & B.) Meets at Bay State Hall, Central St., every 2nd Tuesday.
327. Lyons, Ill. (P. & B.)
60. Mansfield, O. (Pol.) Meets at Smith's Hall, 1st and 3rd Friday.
39. Marion, Ind.
8. Meriden, Conn. (P. & B.) Meets at Knights of Columbus Hall, 2nd and 4th Monday.
324. Meriden, Conn. (S. S. F.) Meets in Mission Block, 1st and 3rd Tuesday.
277. Menominee, Mich. (P. & B.) Meets at Michigan Ave. Hall, 1st and 3rd Monday.
321. Middletown, Conn.
48. Middletown, O. (Pol. and Buff.) Meets at the G. A. R. Hall, 2nd and 4th Fridays.
10. Milwaukee, Wis. (P. B. & P.) Meets at 318 State St., 2nd and 4th Thursday.
116. Minneapolis and St. Paul, Minn. (P. & P. & C. M.) Meets at Columbia Hall, Midway, 2nd and 4th Tuesday.
320. Montreal, Can. (M. P. B. P. B. W. B. & S. W.) Meets at Empire Hall, 2nd and 4th Friday.
182. Nashua, N. H. (M. P. & B. U.) Meets at C. L. U. Hall, Main St., 1st Monday of every month.
100. New Brunswick, N. J. (Mixed.) Meets cor. George and Albany Sts., 1st and 3rd Monday.
44. Newark, N. J. (Po. Buff. & Platers.) Meets at Lyceum Hall, 301 Plane St., every Tuesday.
98. Newark, N. J. (B. M.) Meets at 301 Plane St., 1st and 3rd Thursday.
166. Newark, O. (P. & B.) Meets at Paterson Hall, 1st and 3rd Sunday.
189. Newark, N. J. (B. W.) Meets at 301 Plane St., Lyric Hall, 1st and 3rd Monday.
280. Newark, N. J. (Silver Workers.) Lyceum Hall, 2nd and 4th Thursday.
202. New Castle, Pa. (P. B. & P.) Meets at Trades Assembly Hall, every 2nd Thursday.
126. New Britain, Conn. Meets at Hanna's Hall, 1st and 3rd Friday.
25. New Haven, Conn. (M. P. B. P. B. M. & S. W. U.) Meets at Insurance Bldg., room 24, 1st Tuesday of each month.
209. New Kensington, Pa. (P. B. & S.) Meets at Reeser's Hall, 2nd and 4th Friday.
34. New York, N. Y. (M. P. B. & P.) Meets at 326 E. 21st St., every Tuesday.
20. New York, N. Y. (B. P. W.) Meets at No. 2 Chambers St., 2nd and 4th Friday.
87. New York City. (B. W.) Meets at 393 2nd Ave., on 1st and 3rd Friday.
282. New York City. (S. S. F.) Meets at Florence Bldg., 2nd Ave. and 1st St., 2nd and 4th Friday.
296. New York City. (B. P. W.) Meets at 25 3rd Ave., room 110, 2nd and 4th Saturday.

319. New York, N. Y. (M. L. W.) Meets No. 2-4 Chambers St., on 2nd and 4th Wednesday.
139. Northampton, Mass. (Pol.) Meets at German Hall, Bay State, Mass., 2nd and 4th Friday.
169. Norwich, Conn. (Pol. & Buff.) Meets at C. L. U. Hall, Franklin St., 1st and 3rd Wednesday.
84. Orange, Mass. (Pol.) Meets at A. O. U. W. Hall, 1st and 2nd Monday.
121. Paterson, N. J. (B. F.) Meets at Columbia Hall, 426 Main St., 1st and 3rd Thursday.
90. Philadelphia, Pa. (P. B. & P.) Meets at 9th and Spring Garden Sts., Friday nights.
272. Pittsburg, Pa. (B. F.) Meets at 535 Smithfield St., 1st and 3rd Tuesday.
4. Piqua, O. (M. P. B. & P.) Meets at J. O. U. A. M. Hall, 2nd and 4th Monday.
111. Quincy, Ill. (M. P. B. & P.) Meets at Trades and Labor Assembly Hall, 1st and 3rd Monday.
49. Rock Island, Ill. (Pol.) Meets at Industrial Hall, room 3, 2nd and 4th Thursday.
113. Rochester, N. Y. (M. P. B. & P.) Meets at Smith & Ledwith's Hall, 42 Exchange St., every Monday night.
128. San Francisco, Cal. (Pol.) Meets at Knights of Red. Branch Hall, 1133 Mission St., 1st and 3rd Monday.
158. San Francisco, Cal. (B. W.) Meets at 1133 Mission St., 2nd and 4th Friday.
183. Southington, Conn. (Pol. & Buff.) Meets at Celtic Hall, every 3rd Thursday.
16. South Norwalk, Conn. (P. & B.) Meets at Central Labor Union Hall, 1st and 3rd Monday.
292. Southbridge, Mass. (M. P. & B.) Meets at C. L. U. Hall, 15 Central St., 1st and 3rd Friday.
30. Springfield, Mass. (M. P. P. & B.) Meets at C. L. U. Hall, Samford St., 2nd and 4th Friday.
102. Springfield, O. (M. P. U.) Meets at Trades and Labor Hall, Johnston Bldg., 1st and 3rd Wednesday.
176. Springfield, Mass. (B. W.) Meets at Bartender's Hall, Chicopee, Mass., 1st and 3rd Friday.
15. Syracuse, N. Y. (Pol. & Buff.) Meets at Sabine Hall, James St., 2nd and 4th Friday.
97. St. Catherines, Ont., Can. (Pol. & Buff.) Meets at Bricklayer's Hall, 1st and 3rd Friday.
13. St. Louis, Mo. (M. P. B. & P.) Meets at 1310 Franklin Ave., every Friday.
66. St. Louis, Mo. (B. W.) Meets at 1310 Franklin Ave., 1st and 3rd Thursday.
99. St. Louis, Mo. (B. M.) Meets at 1310 Franklin Ave., 1st and 3rd Friday.
154. Taunton, Mass. (M. P. B. & P.) Meets at C. L. U. Hall, Jones Block, Broadway, 2nd and 4th Wednesday.
52. Thompsonville, Conn. (M. P. & P.) Meets at Central Labor Hall, 1st Monday of each month.
2. Toledo, O. (M. Pol.) Meets at Clark's Hall, every Monday.
69. Toledo, O. (B. W. & B. M.) Meets at Clark's Hall, every other Friday.
21. Toronto, Ont., Can. (M. P. B. & P.) Meets at Occident Hall, Queen and Bathurst Sts., 2nd and 4th Wednesday.
53. Toronto, Ont., Can. (B. W.) Meets at room 7 Labor Temple, 1st and 3rd Tuesday.
79. Troy, N. Y. (Pol. P. & B.) Meets at Germania Hall, first Thursday of every month.
174. Turner's Falls, Mass. (M. P. B. & P.) Meets at Hiberian Hall, 2nd Monday in each month.
255. Turtle Creek, Pa. (Pol. & Buff.) Meets at Bank Bldg., 2nd and 4th Wednesday.
181. Unionville, Conn. (M. P. & B.) Meets at Lenox Hall, 1st Tuesday in each month.

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| <p>308. Unionville, Conn. (M. R. W.) Meets at Town Hall, 1st and 3rd Monday.</p> <p>187. Wakefield, Mass. (P. P. B. B. W.) Meets at G. A. R. Hall, Foster St., 1st Thursday in month.</p> <p>37. Waterbury, Conn. (P. & B.) Meets at Camp's Block, Main St., 2nd and 4th Thursday.</p> <p>207. Waterbury, Conn. (S.) Meets at Carpenter's Hall, 132 S. Main St., fourth Friday.</p> <p>50. Watertown, Mass. (M. P. B. & P.) Meets at 34 Walnut St., first Thursday.</p> <p>125. Watertown, N. Y. (B. W.) Meets at Central Trades and Assembly Hall, 2nd and 4th Tuesday.</p> | <p>140. Waukeegan, Ill. (B. W.) Meets at Trades and Labor Hall, 2nd and 4th Friday.</p> <p>80. Westfield, Mass. (P. B. & P.) Meets at C. L. U. Hall, Broad and Main Sts., 2nd Friday.</p> <p>74. Winsted, Conn. (Pol. & Buff.) Meets at Norton's Block, 3rd Monday in month.</p> <p>179. Woodstock, Ill. (P. & B.) Meets at Polisher's Hall, 1st and 3rd Thursday.</p> <p>151. Worcester, Mass. (P. B. P.) Meets at Granite Hall, 566 Main St., 2nd and 4th Wednesday.</p> <p>73. Wallingford, Conn. (P. B. P. & S. W.) Meets at Trade Council Hall, 1st and 3rd Friday.</p> |
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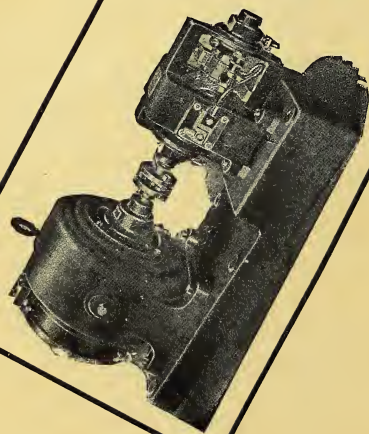
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